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Worcestershire County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

on the

HEALTH and WELFARE SERVICES

for

THE YEAR 1961



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WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health
for the Year, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It will be seen that the title of the Annual Report has now been changed to that of the Annual Report on the Health and Welfare Services and this is an indication of the important part that the medico-social services occupy in the new health pattern of the community.

STATISTICS:

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 16.9 which is slightly below the national average, but is an appreciable increase over that for last year which was 16.2. The actual total of live births in the county increased from 7,070 to 7,519.

Further statistical details are now available regarding the neo-natal and peri-natal mortality rates, and as indicated in my report last year, it is in the early weeks of life where there is still scope to improve the death rates amongst our babies. It is hoped that as a result of special investigations carried out on these groups that there will be an improvement in the mortality rates in a few years time.

AMBULANCE
SERVICE:

This service continues to provide for the increased legitimate needs of the public and plans have now been approved by the County Council for the introduction of radio-control.

MIDWIFERY
SERVICE:

Following the changes in the arrangements which have been made for general practitioner obstetricians to look after expectant mothers, the numbers of patients attending the ante-natal clinics held under the auspices of the county council have fallen to such small numbers that these clinics no longer function to provide clinical ante-natal care but they are now serving a very useful purpose in the teaching of mothercraft and relaxation classes. These classes are very well attended and new classes are being started to meet the increased demand for this service. A word of warning should be issued drawing attention to the difficulty of recruiting midwives both for the hospital and domiciliary services. The County Council is responsible for providing a domiciliary midwifery nursing service and during the past year 35% of the babies of the county have been born at home.

With the increasing number of births and the inadequate recruitment of trained midwives, there are indications that the midwifery services are stretched to their utmost and very careful observation must be kept to ensure that there is not an actual breakdown in the midwifery service.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Once more there is a drop in the number of cases notified; from 153 - 139 and from 16 - 14 for respiratory and non-respiratory cases respectively, but constant vigilance must be exercised in searching out for possible sources of spread particularly amongst the old and infirm who are suffering from chronic chest conditions.

HOME NURSING:

The demand continues to increase and the position is likely to become more acute due to the early discharge of many patients from hospital who require further nursing and medical care. The provision of medical and surgical equipment is becoming quite a business both in storage, distribution and costs as will be appreciated when, for example, a hydraulic hoist costs £70.5s.0d and in the case of wheel chairs, most patients wish to have wheel chairs which fold so that they can be taken in a car when friends kindly invite them to join in a picnic or a visit to some place of interest.

MENTAL HEALTH:

Extreme difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sites for the approved development schemes and unfortunately at a public enquiry the scheme for the proposed development for a junior training centre and hostel at Stourport was turned down by the Minister. Further possible sites are being explored and ultimately a site which meets our needs and is satisfactory to all interested parties will be discovered.

MILK:

The Licencing and sampling of milk dealers in the districts where the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority was passed to the County Council on the 1st January, 1961 under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

WELFARE
SERVICES:

The care of the blind, the increasing number of registered handicapped persons and the work for the deaf through the very able services provided by the Rev. and Mrs. Crellin, continue to occupy much of the time of the welfare section. The Welfare Sub-Committee have continued to meet the increased needs of the aged and infirm by providing additional accommodation in County Council homes and there has been a continued development in the warden schemes whereby suitable bungalows are provided by the District Councils for the old people and the County Council appoint a paid warden whose house in most cases is linked to the bungalows by a bell system. A more recent experiment has been the introduction of flashing lights and after further trial periods it will be possible to determine whether to proceed with a more general adoption of this system.

More meals are being provided through the Meals on Wheels scheme run by the W.V.S., which reached a total of 30,191 and in the Day Clubs provided by this splendid voluntary organisation 19,000 mid-day meals have been supplied during the year. This latter provision is very desirable because it is an inducement to many elderly persons to make the effort to get out of their houses and go to a place where they can talk and meet friends and acquaintances. This prevents the establishment of that vicious circle of staying in their own homes which leads to loneliness with all its associated lowering of moral resulting in a breakdown of their physical and mental well being.

DELEGATION OF
HEALTH & WELFARE
FUNCTIONS:

In accordance with the provisions of subsection (7) of Section 47 of the Local Government Act, 1958 the Minister of Health approved the scheme of delegation of health and welfare functions made by Oldbury Borough Council to become operative as from the 1st April, 1961.

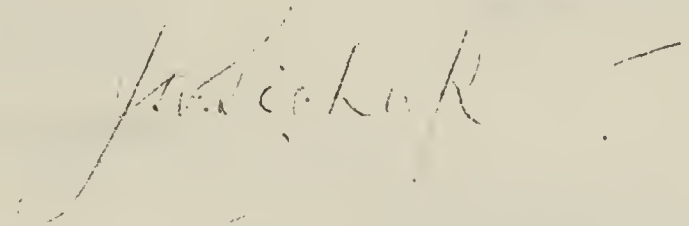
I am pleased to say that the scheme is working in a most satisfactory manner.

STAFF:

Whilst it has been possible to maintain the establishment for district nurses, midwives and health visitors during the past year, there are indications that the persistent national shortage which is known to exist will begin to make itself felt in Worcestershire and we shall be fortunate indeed if we are able to continue with our present working percentage of our authorised establishment.

To the many voluntary associations who have continued to help, especially the W.V.S., British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, I tender my most earnest thanks.

I am grateful to all the members of the staff, professional, technical and clerical for their assistance and devotion to duty during the past year. To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee I should like to express my appreciation for their continued support and advice.



County Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
Love's Grove,
Castle Street,
Worcester.

Health Committee

(as at 31st December, 1961)

Chairman: Mr. H. Parkes
Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. T. Melson, O.B.E.

The Chairman of the County Council: Mr. J. M. C. Higgs
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council: Mr. H. Ashwin, D.L.,
The Chairman of the Finance Committee: Mr. F. L. Rose.

County Aldermen:

Mr. R. R. Adam, Mrs. H. C. M. Porter
Mr. J. W. Bright Col. W. R. Prescott, M.C., D.L.

County Councillors:

Major D. Blore, M.C.	Miss E. M. Newth
Dr. J. E. Blundell-Williams	Mr. J. T. O'Reilly
Mr. E. J. Broughton	Mr. J. G. Parker
Mr. D. G. Dymott	Mr. W. Parkes
Mr. F. Giles	Mr. W. Perrins
Mr. T. Giles	Brig. J. Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
Mrs. J. F. Goode	Mrs. R. Starkie
Mrs. A. Gunn	Mr. H. J. Tooby
Mrs. B. E. Hibberd	Mr. E. A. W. Treadgold
Mr. A. E. Johnson	Miss M. E. Vernon
Mr. W. F. Kimberley	Mr. C. Willetts
Dr. C. A. Mather	Mr. J. H. Wooldridge
Mrs. M. B. Matty	
Mr. J. W. Moffitt	

Co-opted Members:

Chairman of Kidderminster and District and Oldbury
Area Sub-Committees.

Dr. R. S. MacArthur)	Local Medical Committee
Dr. W. R. Blore)	
Vacancy	Local Dental Committee
Mrs. J. C. Wilson)	County Nursing Association
Mrs. R. Lane)	
Miss H. M. Pollard	Women's Voluntary Services
Miss D. S. Tomkinson, O.B.E., M.A.,	Worcestershire Federation of
	Women's Institutes
Mrs. E. R. Chadwick	Mid-Worcestershire Hospital
	Management Committee.
Mr. H. T. Stephens	South Worcestershire Hospital
	Management Committee

Public Health Sub-Committee

Mr. H. Parkes (Chairman)

Mr. R. R. Adam	Mr. J. G. Parker
Major D. Blore M.C.	Mr. W. Perrins
Mr. D. G. Dymott	Mrs. H. C. M. Porter
Mr. A. E. Johnson	Col. W. R. Prescott M.C., D.L.,
Mr. W. F. Kimberley	Mr. H. J. Tooby
Dr. C. A. Mather	Mr. E. A. W. Treadgold
Mr. J. W. Moffitt	Miss M. E. Vernon
Mr. J. T. O'Reilly	Mr. C. Willetts,
	Mr. J. H. Wooldridge.

The Chairman of the County Council)	
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council)	
The Chairman of the Health Committee	)	ex-officio
The Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee)	
The Chairman of the County Finance Committee)	

Co-opted Members

T. S. Bennett, Esq.,
Miss D. S. Tomkinson, O.B.E., M.A.,
Dr. R. J. Henderson, Director of the Public Health Laboratory,
Worcester Royal Infirmary.
Mrs. E. R. Chadwick

Milk Minor Sub-Committee

Mr. H. Parkes (Chairman)

Mr. R. R. Adam,	Mr. D. G. Dymott
Mr. T. S. Bennett	Col. W. R. Prescott, M.C., D.L.
Major D. Blore M.C.,	

Ambulance Prevention and After-Care Sub-Committee

Mr. E. J. Broughton (Chairman)

Mrs. A. Gunn	Mrs. H. C. M. Porter
Mrs. B. E. Hibberd	Brig. J. Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Mr. A. E. Johnson	Mr. C. Willetts
Mr. J. W. Moffitt	Mr. J. H. Wooldridge
Mr. J. T. O'Reilly	
Mr. J.G. Parker,	
Mr. W. Perrins	

The Chairman of the County Council)	
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council)	
The Chairman of the Health Committee	)	ex-officio
The Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee)	
The Chairman of the County Finance Committee)	

Co-opted Members:

Miss A. E. Dingley
Lt. Col. D. A. Davison, O.B.E., D.L.
Dr. R. S. MacArthur
The Chairman of the South Worcestershire After-care Committee (Mrs. R. H. Stallard)
Mrs. F. Pratt

Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee

Mr. H. Parkes (Chairman)

The Chairman of the County Council
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council
The Chairman of the Health Committee
The Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee
The Chairman of the County Finance Committee

The Chairmen of the following Sub-Committees:-

Public Health
Maternity and Child Welfare
Ambulance, Prevention and Aftercare
Mental Health
Welfare

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

Mrs H. C. M. Porter (Chairman)

Mr. D. G. Dymott
Mrs. A. Gunn
Mrs. M. B. Matty

Miss E. M. Newth
Mr. J. G. Parker
Mr. W. Perrins
Mrs. R. Starkie
Miss M. E. Vernon
Mr. C. Willetts
Mr. J. H. Wooldridge

The Chairman of the County Council)	
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council)	
The Chairman of the Health Committee	)	ex-officio
The Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee)	
The Chairman of the County Finance Committee)	

Co-opted Members:

Miss T. M. Ashwin
Dr. W. R. Blore) one only to
Dr. R. S. MacArthur) attend

Mrs. R. Lane,
Miss H. M. Pollard
Mrs. J. C. Wilson

Mental Health Sub-Committee

Mr. J. W. Bright (Chairman)

Mr. R. R. Adam
Mrs. J. F. Goode
Mrs. B. E. Hibberd
Mrs. M. B. Matty
Mr. J. G. Parker
Mr. W. Perrins

Mrs. H. C. M. Porter
Mrs. R. Starkie
Mr. H. J. Tooby
Mr. E. A. W. Treadgold
Mr. J. H. Wooldridge

The Chairman of the County Council)	
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council)	
The Chairman of the Health Committee	)	ex-officio
The Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee)	
The Chairman of the County Finance Committee)	

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. T. H. Charles
Dr. W. R. Blore) one only
Dr. R. S. MacArthur) to attend
Mrs. F. Pratt

Mrs. F. Salmon
Mr. H. T. Stephens
Miss D. S. Tomkinson O.B.E., M.A.

Welfare Sub-Committee

Mr. J. G. Parker (Chairman)

Mr. R. R. Adam
Major D. Blore M.C.,
Mr. E. J. Broughton
Mr. F. Giles
Mr. T. Giles
Mrs. J. F. Goode
Mrs. A. Gunn
Mrs. B. E. Hibberd
Mrs. M. B. Matty
Mr. J. W. Moffitt

Miss E. M. Newth
Mr. J. T. O'Reilly
Mr. W. Parkes
Mrs. H. C. M. Porter
Mr. W. Perrins
Brig. J. Scott D.S.O., O.B.E.,
Mrs. R. Starkie
Miss M. E. Vernon
Mr. C. Willetts
Mr. J. H. Wooldridge

The Chairman of the County Council)	
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council)	
The Chairman of the Health Committee	)	ex-officio
The Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee)	
The Chairman of the County Finance Committee)	

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. R. G. Addenbrooke
Mrs. M. Gillmore
Mrs. C. Pagett
Miss H. M. Pollard

Mrs. J. A. Smallwood
Lt. Col. O. D. Smith D.L.,
Mr. H. T. Stephens
Miss D. S. Tomkinson, O.B.E., M.A

The Chairman of the Visiting Committees to the Old People's Homes

Heathlands
Blakebrook and Holmwood
Laburnum House
The Heriotts
Malvernbury and The Howsells
Swinford Hall

Mrs. J. C. Wilson
Mr. J. H. Wooldridge
Mrs. R. E. Hetherington
Mrs. R. G. Addenbrooke
Lady Garrod
Mr. E. J. Broughton.

County Staff.

County Medical Officer of Health

J. W. Pickup, M.D., D.P.H.,

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health

M. C. Macleod, M.D., D.P.H.,

Senior Medical Officer, School Health Service

Gwen S. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
(appointed 18.9.61.)

Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Maternal and Child Welfare

Kathleen Keane, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.C.H., D.P.H.,
(resigned 1.10.61.)

Divisional Area Medical Officers

Kidderminster

C. Starkie, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

Oldbury

H. Tabbush, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer -

Vacancy

Assistant County Medical Officers of Health

Eileen Bulmer, M.B., Ch.B.,

*W. Drawneek, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

Margaret C. Fell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.,

*H. F. Green, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

C. W. Hingston, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H.

*R. W. Markham, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Barbara S. M. Marshall, M.B., Ch.B.,

Margaret M. Meikle, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*C. H. Phillips, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

A. J. Rowland, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
(appointed 1.7.61.)

*E. T. Shennan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*L. S. Stephens, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.P.H.,

P. B. Williams, T.D., M.B., Ch.B.,

Kathleen M. Cash, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., (part-time)
(appointed 4.9.61.)

O. P. Giles, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (part-time)

W. R. C. Heslop, M.D., M.B., Ch.B. F.R.C.S., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.,
(part-time)

* Also District Medical Officers of Health.

Senior Consultant Chest Physician

+ R.B. Mayfield, M.D., D P.H.

Consultant Chest Physicians

+ E.N. Moyes, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

+ R.C. Cronin, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P..

+ S.Z. Kalinowski, M.D.

+ Part-time by arrangement with the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board

Chief Dental Officer

B.D. Britten, L.D.S..

Deputy Chief Dental Officer

C.W.D. Jones, B.D.S.

Divisional Dental Officers

V.L.L. Hall, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

Dental Officers

M.J. Burford, B.D.S., (appointed 6.2.61)

D.J. Gallivan, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.(appointed 1.7.61)

D.M. Hobbs, B.D.S. (appointed 20.2.61)

W.B. Jones, B.D.S.

Mrs. M.J. O'Neill, B.D.S. (resigned 29.1.61)

K.E. Nicholas, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. (appointed 5.4.61)

Mrs. A.P. O'Reilly, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

Miss R.J.H. Sammons, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

A.W. Smith L.D.S. (appointed 15.5.61)

L.A. Trace, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

Mrs. A.M. Facer, L.D.S., (part-time)

G.T. Facer, B.D.S., (part-time)

Mrs. B.J. Whitehead, L.D.S., (part-time)

Mrs. M.Bevan, L.D.S., (part-time)

C. G. Curry, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.) (part-time) (resigned 22.3.61)

Orthodontist

Mrs. M.A. Tibbatts, L.D.S. (part-time)

County Public Health Inspector

R.W.T. Owen, M.R.S.H. M.Inst.S.P., F.A.P.H.I.

Assistant County Public Health Inspector

R.Colenso, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

County Ambulance Officer

G.L. Pitt, B.E.M. (retired 31.3.61)

G.C. Hutchison (appointed 1.4.61)

Deputy County Ambulance Officer

V.A. Glover (appointed 1.4.61 and resigned 31.8.61)

S. Ogden (appointed 2.10.61)

Occupational Therapists

Miss J. Stott, M.A.O.T.

Miss R. Young, M.A.O.T., (resigned 31.10.61.)

Speech Therapists

Miss M. Edwards, L.C.S.T.

Miss R. Bourke, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. B. Brookes, L.C.S.T.

Miss H. Wright, L.C.S.T., (resigned 31.12.61.)

Physiotherapists

Mrs. D. G. Ferry-Keane, M.C.S.P., (part-time)

Miss D. B. Jeavons, M.C.S.P., O.N.C.

Orthopaedic Sister

Mrs. K. J. Johnson, S.R.N., O.N.C., M.W.I.

Social Welfare:

County Welfare Officer

R. A. McDonald

Deputy Welfare Officer

A. A. Mumford

Senior Administrative Assistant

M. Hanna, D.M.A.

District Social Welfare Officers

Mr. H. Taylor

Mr. A. J. Hills

Mrs. J. T. Mackie, B.A. (Soc.)

Miss A. I. Giddins

Miss V. Hill

Mr. P. J. Hurley

Home Teachers of the Blind

Miss E. F. Gander, B.A.

Mrs. P. M. Bassett (part-time)

Mrs. A. Street

Craft Instructress

Miss S. M. Collier

Homes for Old and/or Infirm Persons:

	Warden	Asst. Warden	Matron	Asst. Matron	Senior Female Asst.
Heathlands, Pershore	1	-	1	1	-
The Heriotts, Droitwich	1	-	1	1	-
Holmwood, Kidderminster	1	1	-	-	-
The Howsells, Malvern	1	1	-	-	-
Laburnum House, Upton-upon-Severn	1	1	1	1	-
Malvernbury, Malvern	1	1	-	-	-
Swinford Old Hall, Stourbridge.	1	1	-	-	-
Bromsgrove General Hospital (County Council's reserved accommodation)	-	-	-	-	1

Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting.

Chief Nursing Officer

Miss S. Keeler, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V.

Deputy Chief Nursing Officer and Superintendent Health Visitor

Miss A. Kean, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Deputy Superintendent of Home Nurses and Midwives

Miss E. Morain, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and Acting Health Education Officer

Miss L. Mee, S.R.N., S.C.M.

In the County as at 31st December, 1961, the following staff were employed:-

	<u>Full-time:</u>	<u>Part-time:</u>
Health Visitors and School Nurses	56	4
Midwives	12	"
District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors	124	2

Mental Health Service:

Mental Health Administrative Officer

W. Phillips, Ll.B.

Assistant Mental Health Administrative Officer

A. G. Willis

District Mental Welfare Officers - 5

Assistant District Mental Welfare Officers - 4

Mental Health Workers - 2 (female)

<u>Training Centres</u>	Supervisor	Asst.	Trainee
		Supervisor	
Worcester Junior Training Centre	1	3	1
Netherend Training Centre	1	4	1
Bromsgrove Training Centre	1	3	1
Stourport Training Centre	1	2	1

Senior Administrative and Clerical:

Lay Administrative Officer

H. A. Rock, A.R.S.H.

Chief Clerk

J. A. Carter

Finance and Establishment Clerk

C. H. Davis

Senior Clerks

L. J. Banning; G. W. Nield, A.R.S.H.; F. H. Tyler; I. E. Collins;

A. G. Stevenson; Miss M. Low; S. A. Astley (Oldbury Office),

Miss M. French (Kidderminster Office).

Home Help Service: as at 31st December 1961.

W.V.S. County Organiser - Miss H. M. Pollard J.P.,
91 Lowesmoor,
Worcester.

Telephone: Worcester 27581/2.

Headquarters Staff:

Mrs. Willmott, Mrs. Ashmore.

Area Organisers:

{ Mrs. Freeman, Pony Paddocks, Bewdley	Tel.No. Bewdley 2233.
{ (since changed to:	
{ Mrs. Howell, W.V.S.Office, 6 Load Street, Bewdley)	Tel.No. Bewdley 3283
Mrs. Warner, 57 High Street, Bromsgrove.	" Bromsgrove 2798
Mrs. Dennis, Mayflower, Withy Bed Green, Alvechurch	" Hillside 2264
Mrs. Chamings, 62 Ashmead Drive, Rednal nr. Birmingham	" Hillside 2158
Mrs. Swindall, 5 Dark Lane, Hollywood, nr. Birmingham.	" Maypole 2167
{ Mrs. Wilkes, W.V.S.Office, Old Drill Hall, { Ricketts Lane, Droitwich.	" Droitwich 3025
{ (In process of change of Organiser)	
Mrs. Gill Smith, W.V.S. Office, 52 Merstow Green, Evesham.	" Evesham 6120
Mrs. Whitford, The Moat House, Ashton under Hill.	" Ashton under Hill 327
Mrs. Dudley, W.V.S.Office, 4 Cornbow, Halesowen.	" Halesowen 1414
Mrs. Moule, W.V.S. Office, Tower Building, Blackwell St., Kidderminster.	" Kidderminster 3231
Mrs. Morice, W.V S.Office, 40 Church St. Malvern.	" Malvern 1103
Mrs. Tetsall, W.V.S.Office, 23 Simpton St. Oldbury	" Broadwell 1856
Mrs. Russell, Forge Cottage, Wick, Pershore.	" Pershore 41
{ Mrs. Brown, W.V.S.Office, 6 Prospect Hill, { Redditch.	" Redditch 3843
{ (Organiser since changed to Mrs. Cooper)	
Mrs. Guest, W.V.S. Office, 94 High Street, Stourbridge.	" Stourbridge 4704
Mrs. Moffitt, W.V.S.Office, Town Hall, Stourport	"
Mrs. Blundell Williams, High St. Tenbury.	" Tenbury 25
Mrs. Farr, High St. Upton on Severn.	" Upton on Severn 61
Mrs. Willmott, County Office, Worcester.	" Worcester 27581/2

Assistant Organisers.

Mrs. Hooper, W.V.S.Office, Old Drill Hall, Droitwich.	"	Droitwich 3025
Mrs. Jenkinson, Windmill Hill, Inkberrow	"	Inkberrow 225
Mrs. D. Smith, W.V.S.Office, 4 The Cornbow, Halesowen.	"	Halesowen 1414
Mrs. Blankley -do-		
Mrs. Hill, W.V.S. Office, 40 Church St.Malvern	"	Malvern 1103
(Mrs. Vale, Green Gables, Arley Kings, (Stourport	"	Stourport 2052
((Since resigned)		
Nurse Powell, Brick Cottage, Lindridge, Nr.Tenbury	"	Eardiston 26
Mrs. Davis, 57 High Street, Bromsgrove	"	Bromsgrove 2798

Total Number of Home Helps employed (full or part time basis) 442

Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	437,460
Populations, Census 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	400,738
Registrar General's Estimate of resident population							
						mid 1961	443,810
Rateable value 1961/62	..	...	...	...	...	...	£5,460,408
Product of a penny rate 1961/62	...	...	...	...	...	...	£22,335 approx.

			MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Live births - Legitimate	...	...	3,740	3,472	7,212
Illegitimate	...	...	167	140	307
Live birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...				16.9
Illegitimate live births per 100 of total live births	.				4.1

			MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Still births	...	...	71	64	135
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births					17.6

			MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Total live and still births	...	...	3,978	3,676	7,654
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	...		84	78	162
Infant mortality rates.					
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...				21.5
Legitimate " " " legitimate live births					21.2
Illegitimate " " " illegitimate " "					29.3

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per
1,000 total live births) ... 16.2

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per
1,000 total live births) 14.0

Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under
one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 31.4

Maternal mortality (including abortion)

 Number of deaths ... 5
 Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 0.65

			MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Deaths	...	...	2,573	2,450	5,043
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated pop- ulation	...	...	...	...	11.4
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	4
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 1 year of age) ..	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.	...	...	...	824

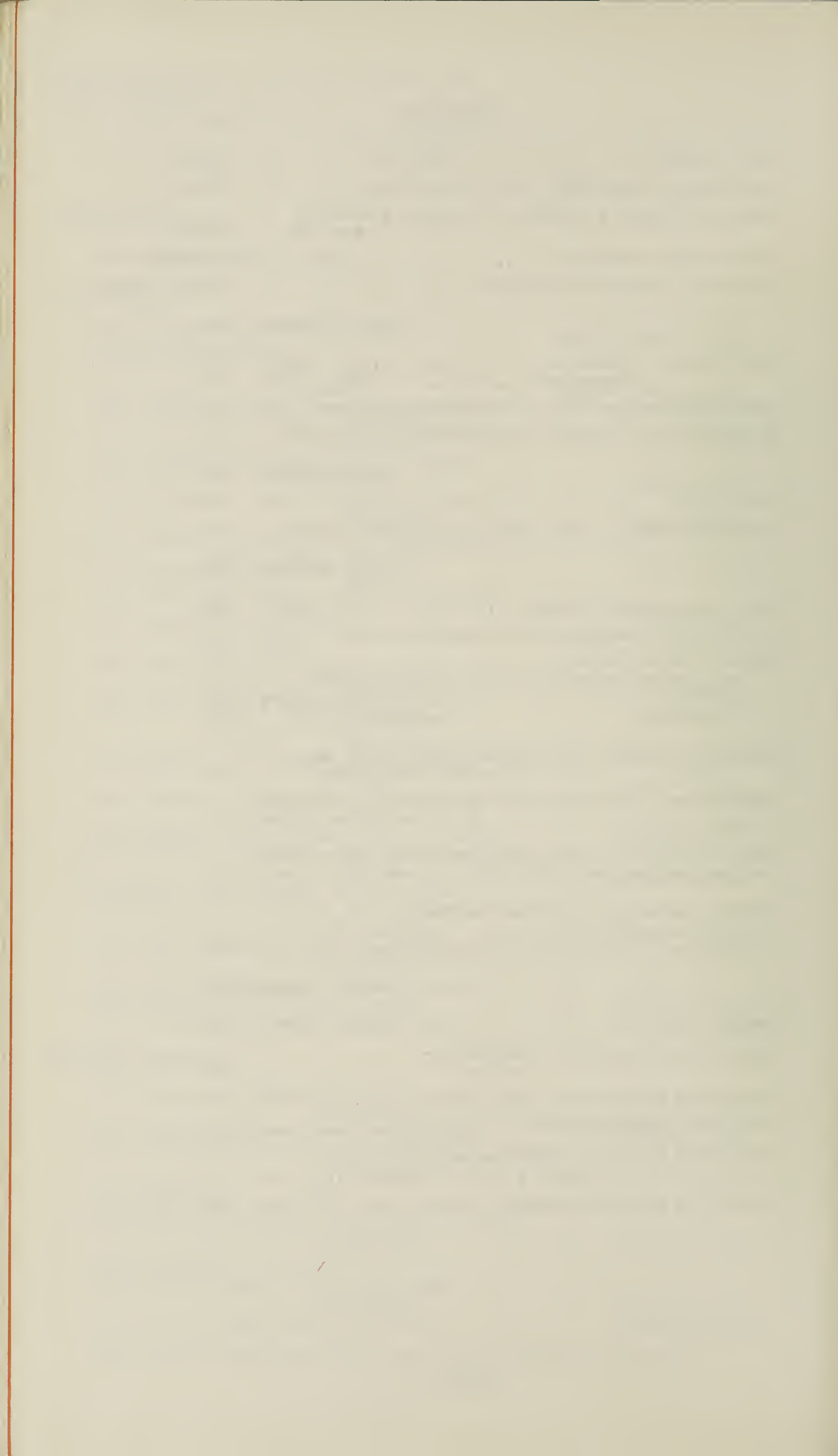


Table 1

POPULATION										DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR		DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS		CAUSES OF DEATH DURING YEAR 1961 (b)																																
Area in Acres	Census 1951	Estimated for Birth and Death Rates, 1961 (b)	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	Total No. of Live Births	Illegitimate Births	Total No. of Stillbirths	Illegitimate Stillbirths	(a) No. of Deaths Registered	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	Infant Mortality Rate, i.e. Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births Registered	Total	Illegitimate	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths under 1 week	Total	Illegitimate	Rate per 1,000 Births	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Cancer, Malignant Disease	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	Motor Vehicles Accidents	All other accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War						
URBAN DISTRICTS																																														
BENDLEY BOROUGH	3681	4914	5120	18.0	92	4	-	13.1	67	22	2	-	22	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	7	1	2	9	24	2	-	2	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	5	1	2	-	-				
BROMSGROVE	9228	27924	34800	19.1	663	14	12	1	11.6	402	29	19	3	21	14	2	11	2	-	3	-	-	8	-	44	144	14	1	36	25	1	2	5	4	3	1	6	32	9	12	2	-				
DROITWICH BOROUGH	1735	6453	7960	17.5	139	7	5	-	11.9	95	29	4	1	14	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	35	5	1	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	5	1	-					
EVESHAM BOROUGH	3958	12066	12490	18.5	231	12	5	-	15.9	199	13	3	-	9	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	30	87	8	7	8	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	19	2	1	3	-	-				
HALESOWEN BOROUGH	5247	39884	44210	14.8	653	12	10	-	10.8	477	18	12	1	17	11	1	11	-	-	1	-	4	-	60	187	10	4	21	42	3	7	1	3	3	-	4	33	7	6	7	-	-				
KIDDERMINSTER BOROUGH	4694	37423	41600	17.1	712	32	20	1	12.8	534	14	17	2	17	12	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	86	182	25	10	23	35	3	6	2	1	3	-	3	37	3	11	9	2	-				
MELVERN	7400	21681	26500	15.6	413	17	6	-	12.0	317	17	7	-	12	5	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	51	111	18	3	17	9	4	2	1	1	4	-	1	33	-	3	2	-	-				
OLDBURY BOROUGH	3300	53895	54220	16.0	866	43	10	-	9.5	517	23	20	1	20	17	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	4	70	157	18	7	34	34	5	3	3	4	5	-	6	43	9	6	8	-	-				
REDDITCH	12059	29184	34140	20.1	687	39	12	-	10.5	359	23	16	-	16	11	-	8	2	1	-	-	-	1	43	124	17	13	21	23	4	4	2	5	2	-	4	21	6	7	1	2	-				
STOURBRIDGE BOROUGH	4214	37247	42860	17.2	739	15	12	1	11.4	488	16	12	1	11	8	1	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	71	160	16	12	16	42	2	4	3	2	2	1	4	38	8	8	5	-	-				
STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN	3218	10140	11780	20.0	236	16	4	-	8.5	100	4	1	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	35	4	2	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	7	2	1	2	-	-					
TOTAL	58734	260811	315680	17.2	5431	211	96	3	11.3	3555	21	113	9	16	85	7	71	17	2	5	-	2	-	4	4	556	20	13	500	1246	137	60	184	226	23	31	17	24	22	2	34	272	48	62	40	4
RURAL DISTRICTS																																														
BROMSGROVE	45610	28172	35250	18.9	659	23	10	1	9.1	322	17	11	-	14	9	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	51	95	12	4	15	16	5	1	-	3	-	1	4	30	6	7	2	-	-			
DROITWICH	50433	15464	14130	15.8	224	7	3	-	11.3	160	36	8	-	31	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	45	2	1	6	10	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	14	4	4	5	-	-			
EVESHAM	52872	16453	17370	15.3	265	8	4	1	10.4	180	26	7	-	8	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	31	53	12	4	7	8	2	2	1	1	1	-	2	16	2	5	1	-	-				
KIDDERMINSTER	36769	11299	12120	15.8	191	11	1	-	10.8	131	21	4	-	16	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	25	44	1	-	3	6	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	7	2	8	1	-	-					
MARTLEY	52823	11441	12040	16.0	193	17	7	1	11.9	144	31	6	-	26	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	28	39	9	2	4	9	3	2	-	1	1	-	4	14	1	2	-	-					
PERSHORE	58028	16355	17900	15.8	282	15	7	-	12.3	221	28	8	-	25	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	7	1	13	15	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	16	2	7	1	-	-				
TENBURY	31244	5403	5300	14.5	77	1	2	-	12.3	65	13	1	-	13	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	16	2	2	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-				
UPTON UPON SEVERN	50947	15340	14020	14.1	197	14	5	1	18.9	265	20	4	-	15	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	39	41	77	16	1	28	10	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	28	4	5	2	-	-				
TOTAL	378726	119927	128130	16.3	2088	96	39	4	11.6	1488	23	49	-	18	37	-	34	5	-	1	-	-	-	4	268	6	11	241	446	61	15	81	80	17	13	5	8	6	3	13	132	21	38	13	-	
GRAND TOTALS FOR COUNTY	437460	400738	443810	16.9	7519	307	135	7	11.4	5043	22	162	9	16	122	7	105	22	2	6	-	2	-	4	8	824	26	24	741	1692	198	75	265	306	40	44	22	32	28	5	47	404	69	100	43	4

(a) Arrived at by excluding deaths of non-residents and including deaths of persons properly belonging to the District, but who died outside these Districts.

(b) These figures are supplied by the Registrar General.

ENGLAND AND WALES:
 Birth Rate per 1,000 17.4
 Death Rate " 12.0
 Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 21.4
 Still Birth Rate per 1,000 18.7
 Maternal Mortality (Total Rate) 0.33
 (Exc. abortion) 0.27
 Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 15.5

DISTRICT	Meningococcal Infection		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup		Paratyphoid Fever		Puerperal Pyrexia		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Ophthalmic Neonatorum		Acute Poliomyelitis		Pneumonia		Acute Encephalitis		Measles		Whooping Cough		Dysentery		Food Poisoning		Erysipelas	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths (b)	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths (a)	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
URBAN	BENDLEY BOROUGH	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	195	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BROMSGROVE	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	46	1	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	36	-	-	729	1	12	-	26	-	8	-	-	-
	DROITWICH BOROUGH	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	7	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EVESHAM BOROUGH	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	240	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HALESOWEN BOROUGH	2	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	21	1	-	545	1	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
	KIDDERMINSTER BOROUGH	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	917	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	MALVERN	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	-	-	628	-	30	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
	OLDBURY BOROUGH	4	1	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	47	34	-	-	1022	-	23	-	5	-	6	-	1	-
	REDDITCH	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	21	-	-	627	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	STOURBRIDGE BOROUGH	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	8	1	14	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	-	-	988	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	STOURPORT-UPON-SEVERN	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	292	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	2	195	-	-	-	2	-	62	2	105	17	10	2	6	-	2	-	131	184	1	-	6190	4	158	-	33	-	25	-	9	-
RURAL	BROMSGROVE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	15	-	-	652	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	DROITWICH	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	72	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EVLISHAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	137	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	KIDDERMINSTER	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	179	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	MARTLEY	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	-	-	173	-	30	-	16	-	3	-	1	-
	PERSHORE	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	161	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	TENBURY	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	253	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	UPTON UPON SEVERN	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	28	-	-	194	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTALS	-	-	47	-	-	-	1	1	3	34	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	62	81	-	-	1821	-	99	-	18	-	4	-	4	-
	GRAND TOTALS	7	2	212	-	-	-	3	63	5	139	22	14	2	6	-	3	-	193	265	1	-	8011	4	257	-	51	-	29	-	13	-

(a) The deaths refers to all cases of pneumonia, not only those which are notifiable.

(b) The deaths are those ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth.

These figures exclude Non-Civilian

Maternal and Child Welfare

County Statistics - Registrar General's Figures 1951 - 1961
and England and Wales 1961

Mid year estimates

LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS			DEATHS			Peri- natal Rate	County Population	0 - 1	1 - 4	0
	Legiti- mate	Illeg- itimate	L.B.R.	Legi- timate	Illeg- itimate	Rate	I.M.R.	N.N.D.	M.M.R					
1951	5,970	263	15.4	165	8	27	29	19	0.78	-	403,600			31
1952	6,106	241	15.7	141	5	23	24	16	0.30	-	404,600	6,152	26,448	32
1953	5,885	269	15.1	121	6	20	26	17	0.81	-	407,700	5,250	26,950	32
1954	5,788	231	14.7	118	11	21	27	19	0.66	-	410,200	6,080	25,420	31
1955	5,800	215	14.6	121	9	21.1	22	17	0.83	-	412,700	5,780	25,220	31
1956	6,157	218	15.3	133	8	23.2	21	14	0.31	-	417,800	6,200	24,900	31
1957	6,398	239	15.7	128	8	20.1	22	14	0.45	32.5	423,200	6,350	24,950	31
1958	6,311	205	15.2	119	8	19.1	19	14	0.31	31.6	428,300	6,480	25,120	31
1959	6,484	264	15.6	178	6	26.4	23	17	0.14	42	431,500	6,580	25,520	32
1960	6,780	290	16.2	145	7	21	19	14	0.41	32	436,530	6,700	26,300	33
1961	7,212	307	16.9	128	7	17.6	21	16	0.65	31.4	443,810	7,250	26,950	34
England and Wales														
1961	756378	47465	17.4	-	-	18.7	21	15.5	0.33	-	46,166,000	785,000	2,880,000	3,

Live Births

This figure is again slightly below the national rate, but has increased on last year.

Live births totalled 7,519 which was 449 more than last year.

Infant Mortality

The Infant mortality rate was 21 (19.4 in 1960). Comparing legitimately born with illegitimates the rates were respectively 21.2 and 29.3 (19.0 and 27.6 in 1960).

The Registrar General records the death of 162 infants under one year of age. Details are available for 160 and the causes of those are shown in the tables.

Deaths of Pre-School Children

Causes of Death of Children 0-5 years of age								
	1st week		1 - 4 wks		1 - 12 mths		1 - 5 yrs.	
Cause of death	No. of deaths	%	No. of deaths	%	No. of deaths	%	No. of deaths	%
Prematurity	55	51%	2	11%	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary conditions	22	21%	6	36%	19	53%	10	33%
Birth trauma	14	13%	1	6%	-	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities	13	12%	6	36%	12	33%	6	19%
Infections other than pulmonary	-	-	2	11%	3	8%	2	6%
Malignant conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19%
Accidents	-	-	-	-	1	3%	7	23%
Other Conditions	3	3%	-	-	1	3%	-	-
TOTAL	107		17		36		31	

First week deaths

A total of 107 infants died during the first week of life, of whom 77 (72%) were premature and 26 (25%) weighed less than 3 lb. 4 oz. Prematurity was the only cause of death in 55 of these infants, pulmonary conditions, injury during birth and congenital abnormalities being the other main causes.

Of all the deaths of children under the age of five years 56% occurred during the first week of life.

Deaths 1 - 4 weeks.

During this three week period, 17 children died mainly of pulmonary conditions and congenital abnormalities.

Deaths 1 - 12 months

The main cause of death in this group of 36 children was pneumonia, which accounted for 19 cases.

Deaths 1 - 5 years.

Pneumonia is the main cause of death in this group, too, but there were also seven deaths from accidents, three from road accidents; one of drowning; one of scalding; one was a fall from a tricycle and one was a case of lead poisoning. There were also six deaths from malignant conditions.

Section 22

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Centres

There were 100 local health authority child welfare centres, open at the end of the year, providing 228 child welfare clinic sessions per month, and averaging one centre per 342 pre-school child population. Eleven of the centres continued to be served by the mobile van. In addition there were seven advisory and food distribution centres, providing 11 sessions per month.

Two new child welfare centres were opened during the year at Norton (Kempsey) and Lapal (Halesowen).

Total attendances during the year were 107,826, an increase of 11,772 on the 1960 figure. The main increase this year again related to children aged 1 - 2 years. 69.9% of children aged under one year attended clinics.

A total of 14,759 children attended clinics during the year, an increase of 1,467 on the 1960 figure. Thanks are again due to the voluntary committees who form an essential part of the service.

Attendances at child welfare clinics are shown in the tables.

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres 1960 and 1961

			1960				1961			
			No. of openings	New Cases	Total attendances	Average Attendance per session	No. of openings	New Cases	Total Attendances	Average Attendance per session
<u>Martley Rural</u>	-	* Alfrick	11	12	145	13	12	12	190	16
		Broadheath	24	26	373	15	24	29	350	14
		Clifton-on-Teme	12	16	174	14	12	45	274	20
		Hallow	24	26	346	14	24	31	497	21
		Holt	5	2	47	9	6	8	57	10
		* Leigh	11	9	114	10	12	8	116	10
		* Martley	11	25	233	21	11	22	269	24
		Shrawley	5	8	68	16	6	6	84	14
		Great Witley	6	7	88	14	6	9	98	16
		Little Witley	6	6	93	10	6	5	50	8
<u>Oldbury Borough</u>	-	Langley	105	295	6,171	59	104	305	6,359	61
		Oldbury	48	90	2,636	55	48	138	2,774	57
		Warley	100	239	4,851	48	100	239	4,715	47
<u>Pershore Rural</u>	-	* Bishampton	11	22	305	27	10	26	283	28
		Bredon	11	16	276	25	11	16	265	24
		Drakes Broughton	21	20	168	8	12	25	196	18
		Eckington	12	21	373	31	12	22	440	36
		Fladbury	24	38	404	17	23	33	313	24
		Norton-Kempsey					12	80	384	32
		Pershore	24	123	1,144	47	24	223	1,071	44
<u>Redditch Urban</u>	-	Abbeydale	24	58	629	26	24	57	813	34
		Astwood Bank	23	50	698	30	22	32	438	22
		Batchley	48	94	1,940	40	46	110	2,416	53
		Feckenham	11	6	118	11	11	8	121	12
		Greenlands Avenue	24	113	1,132	47	24	99	1,329	55
		Headless Cross	21	90	1,194	57	22	120	1,328	59
		Redditch	48	159	1,845	38	47	190	2,536	50
<u>Stourbridge Borough</u>	-	Lye	52	93	2,155	41	51	105	2,073	41
		Norton	51	126	1,406	27	51	98	1,733	34
		Pedmore	23	34	575	25	21	48	799	40
		Stourbridge	48	125	1,627	34	48	159	2,098	44
		Wollaston	48	115	2,229	46	48	134	2,694	55
		Wollescote	52	96	2,268	43	52	134	2,738	52
<u>Stourport Urban</u>	-	Areley Kings	24	76	941	39	24	107	1,177	49
		Stourport	23	98	922	40	24	98	1,184	49
		Wilden	12	24	203	17	12	19	274	23
<u>Tenbury Rural</u>	-	* Lindridge	6	17	62	17	6	12	72	12
		* Pensax	11	12	83	7	11	7	76	7
		Tenbury	23	46	635	27	21	36	446	22
<u>Upton-on-Severn Rural</u>	-	Callow End	12	27	330	27	12	27	333	28
		Hanley Swan	12	22	182	15	12	17	546	22
		Kempsey	12	39	401	33	12	51	550	46
		* Longdon	12	25	387	32	12	32	439	28
		Upton-on-Severn	22	23	414	19	23	20	593	18
		* Welland	24	18	351	14	23	13	300	13
		TOTALS	2,648	5,893	96,068	-	2,741	6,703	107,826	-

*Mobile Clinics

Welfare Centres 1960 and 1961

1960			1961			
New Cases	Total Attendances	Average Attendance per session	No. of openings	New Cases	Total Attendances	Average Attendance per session
18	485	26	23	45	677	29
160	2,529	49	51	152	3,098	60
50	1,458	52	26	46	1,489	56
70	1,483	61	24	51	1,590	66
187	2,855	56	51	163	3,282	64
76	941	33	24	68	1,071	44
17	372	17	22	17	515	23
21	266	24	23	12	221	20
19	414	17	24	18	427	18
89	1,342	29	48	92	1,781	37
30	549	24	21	30	422	20
50	750	32	12	31	712	31
85	1,062	38	48	105	1,913	40
34	549	23	24	24	605	25
50	671	29	23	33	479	21
122	2,467	51	48	136	2,615	50
18	306	28	11	20	239	22
49	734	30	24	62	988	38
20	252	21	12	24	298	25
47	676	28	24	52	812	34
23	164	13	12	32	173	14
33	468	20	23	34	582	25
169	1,504	29	51	208	3,266	36
125	518	43	12	128	547	45
21	220	18	12	8	241	20
13	169	14	12	20	159	13
19	407	17	24	18	562	23
17	300	25	12	16	320	27
15	431	36	12	18	326	27
5	165	15	12	11	162	14
18	555	23	24	21	528	22
14	328	27	12	17	285	24
4	280	23	12	13	221	18
25	361	30	12	17	332	28
193	3,545	69	79	174	3,568	82
100	2,809	57	94	69	2,448	65
228	3,805	79	64	291	3,336	82
			20	126	725	36
72	733	20	35	110	855	24
40	1,055	22	48	56	1,149	24
67	1,703	36	49	56	1,919	39
186	2,639	55	48	267	3,116	63
116	3,089	64	48	152	3,660	74
97	2,784	58	48	126	2,650	55
27	295	27	12	39	302	25
33	224	18	12	37	171	14
65	536	44	22	55	397	39
5	96	8	12	7	156	13
45	249	20	12	14	255	23
33	358	30	12	40	503	42
34	781	28	27	40	529	20
53	1,457	28	51	108	1,796	35
131	1,642	34	48	82	1,577	32
60	1,378	27	51	84	1,777	34
8	123	12	10	13	108	10

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

The number of local health authority ante-natal clinics decreased, four centres being open at the end of the year, providing 10 medical officer sessions per month. The total attendances increased by 31 but the number of women who attended decreased by 80. Blackheath, Cradley and Malesowen ante-natal clinics closed at the end of March.

Parentcraft and relaxation classes were held at 14 centres throughout the county.

Attendances are shown in the table.

Relaxation and Parentcraft Sessions - 1960 and 1961.

Centre	1960				1961			
	No. of Openings	New Cases	Total Attendances	Average Attendance Per Session.	No. of Openings	New Cases	Total Attendances.	Average Attendance Per Session
Fromsgrove	24	38	182	8	25	60	236	9
Wotton Common (opened Oct.1960)	4	18	36	9	23	61	218	9
Wotton	24	60	209	9	24	46	197	8
Wotton	24	94	366	15	24	93	316	13
Malesowen	24	219	1,002	42	26	142	835	32
Wotton	8	15	51	6	5	6	20	4
Wotton	21	68	210	10	22	94	344	16
Wotton	24	58	246	10	24	53	276	11
Wotton	29	114	481	17	27	104	519	19
Wotton	23	38	207	9	21	38	163	8
WOTTON								
Wotton	48	27	126	3	33	13	86	3
Wotton (Parentcraft only)	26	58	230	9	24	41	207	8
Wotton (Relaxation only)								
Wotton	21	139	645	31	23	158	777	34
Wotton	22	27	144	7	22	10	101	4
Totals	322	973	4,135	-	323	919	4,295	-

Worcester City Clinic	-	County cases	-	New cases	18	Attendances	80
Wotton Hospital	-	"	"	"	50	"	336
Wotton Baldwin Maternity	-	"	"	"		"	
Wotton Hospital, Stourport	-	"	"	"	164	"	469

Midwives continue to hold their own ante-natal sessions either at clinic premises or in the district rooms of their own houses and some attend sessions at the general practitioners surgery.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

Arrangements for the distribution of welfare foods throughout the County remain substantially the same as in previous years. These foods are sold at 87 maternity and child welfare centres and at 48 other distribution points. In all there are 135 places at which mothers can purchase the necessary foods and this is considered to be adequate.

The following table indicates the distribution of welfare foods in the six year period 1956 - 1961. It will be seen that there has been a steady decline in the amount of foods distributed, but this is counter-balanced by the up-take in other preparations supplied at child welfare clinics.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Tins National Dried Milk.	160,301	134,694	107,301	105,371	97,631	93,294
Bottles Cod Liver Oil.	41,770	37,187	24,551	23,870	22,978	16,968
Packets A and D Tablets	18,360	18,122	17,692	18,960	20,553	17,648
Bottles Orange Juice.	268,264	299,348	197,802	186,784	199,616	141,161

Care of unmarried mothers

St. Catherines at Malvern remains the only mother and baby home in the county. It provides 24 beds and cots. The number of admissions during the year was 37 and the average length of stay per case was 8 months.

The Diocesan Moral Welfare Association has continued to act as the County Council's agent in this work and thanks are due to the organising secretary, Miss I. C. Balmforth and her workers for the increasing amount of work undertaken. During the year the County Council assisted in maintaining 58 cases in mother and baby homes on the advice of the moral welfare workers.

Report by Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker

During the year 338 new cases were referred to the diocesan workers; they were also concerned with 157 people referred in the previous years, who were still in need of care and advice.

Of these 233 were expectant mothers and 174 were living in the County areas (198 were single girls).

Of the 174 living in the County areas,

MOTHERS

99 were admitted to mother and baby homes.
60 received help through the county health department, to supplement national insurance benefits and/or help from parents, the father of the child, and/or their own savings.
38 managed their own finances.
14 left the area and were transferred or refused help.
8 married before confinement
55 remained in their own homes or with relatives or in lodgings and were mainly confined in Hospital.

BABIES

53 were still with their mothers at the end of the year; either in their parents' or relatives' homes or in lodgings, or in mother and baby homes.
14 were with foster-mothers.
4 were in nurseries (2 Local Authority and 2 private)
40 were placed for adoption
5 were stillborn or died or miscarried
45 were unborn on 1.1.62.

Ages of Mothers 15 - 43 years; 36 were 16 or under, 4 over 40.

Ages of Fathers 15 - 52 years; 1 under 16, 4 over 40.

57 Alleged fathers were interviewed.

The financial assistance given by the health department is greatly appreciated by all those in difficulties, and especially by parents of young people; the Diocesan Association is much indebted to the health department for the helpful co-operation of its officers.

Nurseries and Child Minders

No day nurseries are maintained by the County Council. At the end of the year five private day nurseries and six child minders were registered, providing places for 104 and 54 children respectively under the age of five years. Visits of inspection to these nurseries were carried out by medical officers on 15 occasions.

Handicapped Children

The register of children with various handicaps has continued to be maintained and at the end of the year a total of 759 children under five years of age were registered.

Infections in early pregnancy

The County continues to co-operate in the investigation of infections in early pregnancy carried out by the public health laboratory service. For this purpose, health visitors have examined 100 children either in their own homes or at the child welfare centre.

Problem Families

These families continue to absorb a high proportion of available visiting time. While the local committees continue to meet at regular intervals there has been an increasing tendency to hold special case conferences about individual families and on the whole these special discussions have seemed more effective than the general reviews.

Family Planning Clinics

This work is delegated to the family planning association who hold clinics at Kidderminster, Redditch, Oldbury and Worcester.

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children

by B.D. Britten Esq., L.D.S., Chief Dental Officer

The appointment of five whole-time officers in 1961 not only offset the losses sustained during the previous year but actually resulted in an improvement in the staffing position to the highest figure ever attained in this Authority. Nevertheless, the damage caused by staff shortage in previous years, when it was not possible to provide a proper dental service in all parts of the County for expectant or nursing mothers and children under school age, has left its mark in a diminished demand for dental treatment from these classes of patients. The medical and nursing staff are finding fewer patients to refer to the County dental officers and, though figures are not available, it is believed that more and more of such patients are now attending local dental practitioners for dental treatment under the general dental services arrangements. Of the mothers who were referred to the County dental officers, however, a better trend seems to have developed during the year in that only just over 12% actually failed to attend for inspection against over 24% last year. At the same time, though it must be reported that, of those mothers who got as far as having dental treatment commenced, almost 15% failed to have the necessary treatment completed.

The new dental clinic in Malvern was put into full use in the summer treating all types of cases but results in the case of mothers have been very disappointing. By the end of the year only one mother had been referred to the dental officer there and she did not even attend for inspection.

A dental hygienist was appointed and took up her work in July, since when some of this class of patient have been referred to her for dental hygiene treatment.

An apprentice dental technician is now employed at the laboratory and the necessary equipment installed there for stainless steel denture work, so that it is not now necessary to send any denture work to an outside laboratory.

A further mobile dental unit was put into service in the rural area around Malvern, but no mothers and only one child under school age were treated by the dental officer in this unit.

Evening sessions were again carried out in Oldbury, Stourbridge, Kidderminster and Redditch though, at the end of the year, the divisional dental officer in Oldbury reported that a falling off in the demand for dental treatment there had made it unnecessary to hold any more evening sessions in the Borough. It was also found that it was not possible to find enough patients entirely to fill the appointment books for all sessions arranged, the spaces having to be filled with appointments for older school children.

(1) Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

(a) Number of officers employed at end of year on a salary basis in terms of whole-time officers to the maternity and child welfare service:-	(1) senior dental officer	0.1
	(2) dental officers	1.1
(b) Number of officers employed at end of year on a sessional basis in terms of whole-time officers to the maternity and child welfare service		-
(c) Number of dental clinics in operation at end of year		17
(d) Total number of sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year		254
(e) Number of dental technicians employed in the local health authority's own laboratories at the end of the year.		1 and 1 apprentice

(2) Dental Treatment Return

A. Numbers Provided with Dental Care:

(1)	Examined (2)	Needing Treatment (3)	Treated (4)	Made Dentally Fit (5)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	269	264	194	184
Children under Five	420	392	359	310

B. Forms of Dental Treatment Provided:

(1)	Scalings and Gum Treatment (2)	Fillings (3)	Silver Nitrate Treatment (4)	Crown or Inlays (5)	Ex-tractions (6)	Gen-eral Anaes-thetics (7)	Dentures provided		Radio graphs (10)
							Full Upper or Lower (8)	Partial Upper or Lower (9)	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	78	665	-	1	1,005	12	98	62	43
Children under five	-	178	43	-	837	204	-	-	1

SECTION 23

Midwifery Service and Supervision of Midwives

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR						
	Domiciliary Cases				Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or Another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	12	38	674	1,952	2,676	-
(b) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	-	-	-	-	-	2,988
(c) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	-	-	4	5	9	15
TOTALS	12	38	678	1,957	2,685	3,003

During the year the county council midwives attended 2,676 domiciliary deliveries, accounting for 35% of births to county mothers. 93.1% had booked a doctor and the doctor was present at delivery in 25.7% of these booked cases. Medical aid in emergencies was summoned 259 times. In addition 3,511 mothers delivered in maternity hospitals were discharged home with their babies before the tenth day, a greater proportion in the very early days after delivery than in the previous year, and this accounted for 13,133 nursing visits by the domiciliary midwives as compared with 12,286 in 1960. With the present shortage of maternity beds and trained midwives it is likely that this trend will continue to develop over the next few years.

At 15 centres provision is made for county midwives to undertake the pre-natal care of the expectant mother booked for home delivery and they participate in parentcraft classes and relaxation instruction. In certain areas they attend the weekly ante-natal sessions of five general practitioners.

The flying squad was called out to 15 cases during the year:-

Retained placenta	8 (1 transferred to hospital)
Post-partum haemorrhage	5
Ante-partum haemorrhage	1 (transferred to hospital)
Anaemia	1

Oxygen was used in 4 cases. 2,886 maternity outfits were issued during the year. There were 111 sets of apparatus for gas and air analgesia, and two for trilene in use by employed midwives at the end of the year and in 83.5% of the deliveries by them gas and air was used, trilene was used in 3.3%, pethidine in 58.3%.

Midwives

	Number of midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority at end of year		
	domiciliary midwives	midwives in institutions	Total
(a) midwives employed by the authority	110	-	110
(b) otherwise	-	47	47
(c) midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in nursing homes)	16	2	18
Totals	126	49	175

One hundred and ten domiciliary midwives were employed by the authority at the end of the year, 12 whole-time and 98 part-time which gave a total full-time equivalent of 58.8. One whole-time midwife and nine part-time midwives were approved as teachers.

All were qualified to administer gas and air.

This gives a proportion of one full-time midwife per 7,526 population.

Twelve pupils completed their district training as part of a Part II midwifery course in the county during the year, four of those were trained wholly on the district.

Supervisory Staff

Two nursing officers at headquarters were giving the equivalent in whole-time of 0.93 at the end of the year in non-medical supervision of midwives. Visits were paid to county staff, private midwives, maternity units and nursing homes undertaking midwifery.

Private Midwives

Eighteen such midwives notified their intention to practise this year and attended 24 deliveries. Of those midwives seven were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics.

Hospital midwives

Forty-seven such midwives notified their intention to practise this year, three less than last year, and 32 were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics.

District Staff at end of year

	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent	Car drivers
midwifery only	12	-	12	10
district nursing/ midwifery	57	-	33.4	57
generalised duties	41	-	13.4	41
Totals	110	-	58.8	108

Premature Births

Premature Births (live and still) with a birth weight of 5½lbs or less totalled 585 this year. This gives a premature birth rate of 7.5 compared with 6.7 last year. Details of these births are as follows:-

Weight at birth	Premature Live Births									Premature Still-births		
	Born in hospital *			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
4oz less (500 gms less)	53	25	17	2	2	-	10	6	3	34	4	-
3lb up to includ- 4lb (1,500-2,000 gms)	70	8	53	3	-	3	9	-	9	30	4	-
4lb up to includ- 5lb (2,000-2,500 gms)	81	2	76	11	-	11	7	-	7	7	-	-
4lb up to includ- 5lb (2,500-3,000 gms)	185	9	174	63	-	60	7	-	5	4	1	-
Totals.	389	44	320	79	2	74	33	6	24	75	9	-

The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

Stillbirths

There were a total of 143 stillbirths, nine less than last year, of whom two were illegitimate and 84 (59%) premature, 38 (27%) weighing less than 3lb. 4oz.

Details of 123 (86%) are available and the probable causes are as follows:-

Congenital abnormality	28
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	23
Eclampsia	1
Antepartum hæmorrhage without toxæmia	11
Associated with delivery	17
Postmaturity	2
Placental abnormality	6
Rhesus incompatibility	2
Maternal disease	3
Cause unknown	30

Of these deaths 56 occurred before the onset of labour. One was associated with a maternal death.

Of the total for whom details are available two made no arrangements for ante-natal care or confinement, one because she did not know she was pregnant.

102 of the stillbirths occurred in hospital, 11 of the mothers having been admitted as an emergency on account of complications after having arranged for a home confinement.

Of the stillbirths five were members of twin pregnancies in which the other twin was born alive and one pair of twins was stillborn.

The main causes of foetal death were congenital abnormalities incompatible with life and toxæmia of pregnancy.

Maternal Mortality

There were five maternal deaths due to pregnancy during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.65. In two of these cases pregnancy had to be terminated at the 36th week on account of severe toxæmia, one by caesarean section and one by medical induction. The first patient died from a pulmonary embolus 24 days after the operation and the second collapsed and died from eclampsia and cardiorespiratory failure immediately after a forceps delivery.

Of the remaining three cases, two died following septic abortions very early in pregnancy and the third died of air embolism due to attempted abortion in the seventh month of pregnancy.

SECTION 24

National Health Service Act - Health Visiting Service

(a) Care of the Expectant Mother

1,783 expectant mothers were able to meet their health visitor during the ante-natal period. This early contact is desirable if the mothers are to obtain full benefit from the health visiting service, but unfortunately many mothers still do not become known to the health visitor until after the first baby is born. To some extent the difficulty is countered by the provision of parentcraft classes combined with pre-natal instruction in relaxation; 11 of these classes are serving this purpose with considerable success.

In one maternity department the health visitors' talks continue to form an integral part of ante-natal care and regular liaison visits are maintained with three others.

Until recently three health visitors alternated their attendance at the weekly ante-natal clinics of two groups of general practitioners, thus giving each health visitor an opportunity of meeting some of her own mothers. The arrangements, however, proved somewhat time-consuming and during a period of temporary staff shortage the visits lapsed. One health visitor has now been relieved of all other clinic duties and has resumed attendance at both practices, acting as a liaison for her colleagues.

No arrangements have yet been made for a health visitor to be attached directly to a group practice although several members of the staff are interested in this type of work. At present despite careful re-allocation of duties the proposal could not be implemented without an increase of health visiting personnel.

(b) Home Visiting

7,474 children were visited during the first year of life in 1961 and all have been offered the screening test for phenylketonuria. 13,883 have been screened since the scheme began in January 1960 and happily no positive cases have been revealed in this county.

Health visitors continue to pay special attention to children handicapped by unsatisfactory home background or by physical or mental impairment and information regarding persons discharged from hospitals is constantly sought. When a patient's need is identified during his stay in hospital the almoner normally gets in touch, either through my office or directly, with the health visitor concerned. In the case of the elderly however, many patients, who in the security of hospital environment, are confident that they can manage at home, break down and have to be re-admitted when a little timely help could have prevented this or at least prolonged their period of independence.

The arrangement for a health visitor to work with the geriatric unit in the south of the county continues to be successful and all discharges are notified to her. An offer to afford a similar service to elderly patients admitted to the wards of a general hospital has however, been rejected, "because of the legal and ethical problems involved."

Meanwhile health visitors continue to supervise elderly persons referred to them either by the welfare officers or by friends or neighbours. 113 new cases were registered in 1961 and a total of 622 are recorded as under supervision although it is known that many more are being regularly visited by the staff from humanitarian motives.

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting

Health Visitors									Tuber- culosis Visitors
Number of children under 5 years of age visi- ted dur- ing year	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Child- ren age 1 & und- er 2 years	Child- ren age 2 but under 5 years	Other cases	Total number of fami- lies or house- holds visit- ed by health visi- tors	Total visits paid to tuber- culous house- holds
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits		
29,237	1,783	1,945	7,474	43,193	20,445	39,693	10,499	24,144	9,986

Health Visiting staff at the end of the year

Three nursing officers at headquarters and 1 in Oldbury carrying out full-time administrative and supervisory duties were giving the whole-time equivalent of 1.7 officers to health visiting service. Eighty-nine nurses were undertaking health visiting giving a whole-time equivalent of 33.0. Twelve were acting by virtue of a dispensation given under regulation 5 of the national health service regulations 1948. In addition tuberculosis visiting was carried out by 5 whole-time and two part-time visitors giving a whole-time equivalent of 6.1.

Health Visiting Staff at end of year			
<u>Duties</u>		<u>Full-time equivalent</u>	<u>Car-drivers</u>
Health visiting	1	1	1
Health visiting/ school nursing	44	22.3	38
Tuberculosis health visiting/health visiting	2	.6	2
District nursing/ health visiting	1	.5	1
Generalised duties	41	8.6	41
Totals	89	33.0	83

Health Education

Health Education is a full time occupation, without much material result, yet its importance in present day living is as great as it was at the beginning of the century. Constant teaching, to parents and prospective parents, of our future citizens must be maintained if the coming generation is to develop into a healthy community. This has been the aim of all those engaged in health education throughout 1961.

During the year, the services existing in various parts of the county have been successfully maintained. The parentcraft classes (eleven in all) continued to be well attended and are now firmly established. The health education carried out in several of the secondary modern schools has received the full support of the teaching staff and has, in fact, increased during the year.

Instruction has been given in various ways but the use of visual aids has proved the most popular method. This has been particularly noticeable during 1961. The demand for flannelgraphs charts and film strips has increased tremendously; in 1961, 386 filmstrips were used. Full use has been made of the material available in the health education library.

An increasing number of requests from various organisations for evening talks were forthcoming; the subjects ranging from child development to care of the aged, first aid, prevention of home accidents, sex education, home safety and the social services. The latter two being given in conjunction with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. All the requests were fulfilled, totalling some 390 throughout the year. One of the most noticeable features of the requests being the number asking for a series of evening talks rather than the isolated subject. This has meant more detailed planning and preparation but achieving a far more satisfactory result.

Expansion in the field of health education grows more difficult each year due to the ever increasing demand for the health visitor's services in other spheres of her work.

The Health Education Group formed two years ago has continued to meet at regular intervals where a report has been given by the Health Visitor attending the most recent Refresher Course and in this way new ideas on teaching are shared by all interested members of the staff.

Health education in the County takes the form of:-

Individual teaching e.g. mothers in the home, school children during hygiene inspections.

Illustrated talks in evenings to various organisations. Parentcraft classes and group discussions in primary and Secondary schools, including active participation of the audience or visits of interest, for example, students at a Technical College visit baby clinics - old persons homes; student teachers visit clinics in the school health service.

The Health Department has recently acquired a Bell & Howell 16 mm sound film projector - black/white and colour for large meetings, but in addition nine filmstrip projectors are centred at strategic focal points in the county where groups of health visitors have access to them.

An adequate store of equipment consisting of posters, pamphlets and leaflets, together with demonstration material such as flannel-graphs and filmstrips is being built up at headquarters for issue to Health visitors throughout the county.

Section 25

National Health Service Act. Home Nursing

	Medi- cal	Surgi- cal	Infec- tious Dis- eases	Tub- ercu- losis	Mat- ernal Comp- lica- tions	Others	Totals	Patients included in (2) - (7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	Chil- dren inclu- ded in (2) - (7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	Patier includ in (2) (7) wh have h more than 24 vis during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Number of cases at- tended by Home Nurses during the year	5,756	1,648	17	26	42	5,068	12,557	5,287	682	1,7
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year	157,605	37,502	225	1,345	391	7,316	204,384	136,328	2,570	141,8

The total number of cases attended during the year was 12,557, to which 204,384 nursing visits were paid, 66.7% of these being to patients over the age of 65 years. 1,777 cases had more than 24 visits during the year and the total number of visits to this group were 141,876 or 69.4% of the total visiting. This reflected the trend of nursing pertaining over the past few years, and although this is less than last year a large proportion of the district nurses' time is occupied in caring for heavy chronic sick patients and teaching the relatives. More use is being made of medical loans for these cases. Visits paid to tuberculous patients, cases of other infectious disease and to women with maternal complications numbered respectively 1,345, 225, 391.

Home Nursing Staff at end of year

Two nursing officers at headquarters were giving the whole-time equivalent of 0.94 on administrative and supervisory duties.

Eighteen whole-time and 86 part-time state registered nurses were giving a total whole-time equivalent of 54.1 in general nursing duties and 11 whole-time and 14 part-time state enrolled nurses and one state certified midwife were giving a total whole-time equivalent of 17.2 also in this capacity. This averages one nurse per 6,250 population. Seventy two of the nursing staff were Queen's nurses.

<u>District Staff at end of year</u>				
<u>Duties</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Full-time equivalent</u>	<u>Car-drivers</u>
District nursing only	29	2	29.8	24
District nursing/ midwifery	57	-	23.3	57
District nursing/ Health visiting	1	-	.5	1
Generalised duties	41	-	17.7	41
Totals	128	2	71.3	123

The Isobel Morcom Medal and Prize was awarded to Miss B.M. Crew, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., who had worked in the county for 17 years. It was presented to her at the Annual General Meeting of the County Nursing Association on July 5th.

Long Service Badges and Bars were presented to six nurses.

County Nursing Association

The Annual General Meeting took place in July when Miss N.E. Padfield spoke on the work of the Cheshire Homes.

Nurses Houses

The programme implementing County Council policy to provide purpose built houses wherever possible for district nurses continued throughout the year. Unfortunately progress was not up to the standard expected and the main difficulties again appeared to be delay over purchase of sites and very long delivery dates for building materials, particularly bricks.

Staff Changes

One full-time midwife retired after 21 years service and one district nurse/midwife/health visitor retired after 29 years service.

During the year 15 members of the staff resigned. Wherever possible a new appointment was made but at the end of the year there were four outstanding vacancies.

Training of Students from other Authorities

Five Queen's nurse students from Nottingham and five from Worcester City visited the county for three days rural experience and 24 health visitor students from other authorities visited the county. In addition final year students from the Mid-Worcestershire Hospital Management Committee training centre spent a day on the district in Kidderminster or Bromsgrove, observing the work of the district nurse and health visitor and 19 student nurses from the Queen Elizabeth Hospital spent a day on the district with the health visitor.

Health Visitors' and Queen's Training

Three students were accepted for health visitors' training at Battersea Training College; two at Birmingham and one at Brighton. Eight nurses completed the Queen's district training and returned to work in the county. Three Queen's nurses completed the health visitors training and are now doing generalised work in rural areas.

Post-Graduate Courses

Twenty midwives attended a statutory post-graduate course for midwives at various centres in the country and two midwives and two health visitors attended a course in parentcraft teaching.

Seven district nurses attended a course arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Two district nurses attended a course in rehabilitation arranged by the Royal College of Nursing in Birmingham and four district nurses attended a one day course in rehabilitation arranged by the Royal College of Nursing. Two state enrolled nurses attended a course arranged by the Royal College of Nursing in Birmingham.

The chief nursing officer attended a course arranged by the Association of Supervisors of Midwives and the chief nursing officer and the superintendent health visitor attended a course on mental health for supervisors arranged by the Royal College of Nursing.

Staff Meetings

Area staff meetings were held quarterly at Evesham, Redditch, Bromsgrove and Worcester.

In addition, the regular meetings at headquarters of district nursing and midwifery and of health visiting staff were held.

Annual County Refresher Course

Once again a successful refresher course was held in the Shirehall, Worcester, on 18th, 19th and 20th April. The total attendances were 430 the majority of whom were health visitors and domiciliary nurses and midwives. At each session, however, representatives of the local authority and voluntary bodies who might have a special interest - such as social workers, were invited to attend and their participation in the subsequent discussion added greatly to the success of many of the sessions.

The subjects discussed included "The work of the Royal National Institute for the Blind", "Social problems of blindness and problems concerned with deafness". There was also a stimulating session dealing with midwifery and university research. The highlight of the programme, however, was a lecture by Mr. P. H. London of the Birmingham Accident Hospital on "Accident Surgery and the New look in First Aid". This was followed by a demonstration indicating the effects of blood loss and the importance of the treatment of shock.

SECTION 29

National Health Service Act - Home Help Service

This service is delegated to the Women's Voluntary Service and thanks are due to Miss Pollard the County Organiser and to the area Home Help Organisers for the great amount of time they give to this Service. At the end of the year there were four whole-time and 54 part-time organisers giving a total whole-time equivalent of 21, working from 19 centres in the county.

Thirty-nine whole-time and 423 part-time domestic helps were employed at the end of the year giving a total whole-time equivalent of 239.

Number of Cases for whom Helps were provided 1959 - 1961				Domestic Help Service Staff 1959 - 1961			
Types of cases	1959	1960	1961	Helps	1959	1960	1961
Maternity	432	527	608	Full-time	27	23	39
Tuberculosis	26	20	23	Part-time	353	423	423
Long-term illness	1,520	2,085	2,512	Totals:	380	451	462
Short-term "	645	620	468				
Totals:	2,623	3,252	3,611	Equiva- lent full-time helps	200	210	240

County Organiser's Report

The year's work has been hard but smooth working, with an increase of all cases except tuberculosis. New organisers have taken over in Alvechurch, Stourbridge and Stourport.

The increased provision of auto-cycles has made it more possible to meet needs in rural areas.

A standard of hours to be allowed for certain categories of cases was drawn up in consultation with the organisers and the chief nursing officer.

Delegates were sent to the Organisers' Conference in Edinburgh and the International Home Help Conference in London. The latter gave an opportunity to arrange meetings of home helps in five areas to hear the delegate speak and discuss the findings and their possible application to Worcestershire.

Public Health Act, 1936. Registration of Nursing Homes

One new nursing home was registered during the year. This gives a total of 13 now registered, providing 7 maternity and 198 other beds. These homes are visited at least every six months by a medical officer.

Section 26.

Vaccination and Immunisation

In August triple-ontigen giving protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, was introduced into the County Council's scheme for vaccination and immunisation. Supplies of the vaccine were made available to general practitioners and to medical officers at County Council clinics, the recommended time-table being three injections with a four week interval between 2 and 6 months, and a reinforcing dose at 15/18 months. Further reinforcing doses of diphtheria/tetanus vaccine are recommended at school entry and again between eight and nine years.

Smallpox Vaccination.

The following is the vaccination return for the County for the year ended 31st December, 1961:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	TOTAL
No. vaccinated	4549	220	176	152	170	5267
No. revaccinated	22	2	31	75	339	469

There was one case of generalised vaccinia.

The corresponding total of primary vaccination for the year 1960 was 4968.

Of the 5267 primary vaccinations, 1569 were performed at Clinics being 29.8% compared with 28.6% for 1960.

Smallpox Vaccination - Annual Return for the year ended 31st December 1961 - Summary

DISTRICT	No. of persons vaccinated.					No. of persons re-vaccinated.						
	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	TOTAL	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	TOTAL
BEMDLEY BOROUGH	59	2	3	2	1	67	-	-	-	3	13	16
DROITWICH BOROUGH	94	3	8	1	-	106	9	-	-	2	7	18
EVEESHAM BOROUGH	105	19	8	5	19	156	-	-	1	8	54	63
HALESOWEN BOROUGH	502	17	6	16	20	561	-	-	2	2	19	23
KIDDERMINSTER BOROUGH	309	32	36	8	18	403	-	1	15	18	35	69
OLDBURY BOROUGH	462	15	20	34	9	540	-	-	2	4	24	30
STOURBRIDGE BOROUGH	474	13	11	9	22	529	-	-	-	2	14	16
BROMSGROVE URBAN	386	5	4	4	9	408	-	-	1	2	16	19
MALVERN URBAN	304	16	8	15	19	362	-	-	4	9	51	64
REDDITCH URBAN	481	43	13	10	7	554	-	-	-	-	5	5
STOURPORT URBAN	184	1	7	3	6	201	-	-	1	3	7	11
BROMSGROVE RURAL	445	11	19	18	5	468	-	-	1	6	16	23
DROITWICH RURAL	136	5	3	6	4	154	13	-	1	3	15	32
EVEESHAM RURAL	121	21	6	-	12	160	-	-	1	4	20	25
KIDDERMINSTER RURAL	96	4	8	2	6	116	-	-	-	1	14	15
MARTLEY RURAL	104	3	6	7	2	122	-	-	-	3	15	18
PERSHORE RURAL	138	3	4	1	6	152	-	1	1	-	3	5
TENBURY RURAL	51	-	2	3	-	56	-	-	-	-	3	3
UPTON-ON-SEVERN RURAL	128	7	4	8	5	152	-	-	1	5	8	14
TOTALS	4549	220	176	152	170	5267	22	2	31	75	339	469

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the number of children in age groups who received primary immunisation and re-inforcing injections during the year.

	Children born in years:-							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December, 1961.	3030	2748	387	207	152	709	178	7411
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1961.	1	5	42	51 (1)	377 (2)	7135 (1909)	3464 (2750)	11075 (4662)

The figures in brackets are second reinforcing doses which have been included in the main figures.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The results of the 1961 programme and corresponding figures for previous years are given in the following table:-

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No.of invitations issued	7019	8040	6459	5412	6102
No.of Consents received	6258(89.2%)	7175(89.2%)	5496(85.1%)	4711(87.0%)	5260(86.2%)
No.of children tested	5385	6391	4693	4292	4944
No.of positive reactors	508(9.5%)	950(14.9%)	553(11.8%)	584(13.6%)	797(16.1%)
No.of negative reactors given B.C.G.	4877	5441	4140	3708	4147

The percentage of negative reactors was 90.5% compared with 85.1% in 1960.

Of the 369 positive reactors from the county area excluding the Oldbury and Kidderminster areas who were referred for x-ray, 28 children failed their appointment and will be given another opportunity later. In 38 cases some abnormality was revealed and the children concerned were referred to the family doctor so that they might be kept under observation as necessary. One girl was diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and was admitted to hospital. The necessary action was taken with regard to contacts of this child and there were no further developments.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In April the Minister of Health recommended that fourth injections should be offered to school children aged between 5 and 12 years, who had received their third injections over 12 months previously. An intensive campaign was launched in schools and at clinics during May and June and approximately 30,000 were given their fourth injections before the summer period.

During this campaign the demand for vaccination in all age groups increased considerably mainly due to reports of epidemics in other parts of the country.

In August the Minister of Health advised that there was a shortage of vaccine, partly due to the fact that a large batch in the course of manufacture failed to pass the necessary tests and partly to depleted stocks owing to the unusually high demands.

As a result of this the vaccination programme in the county had to be severely curtailed. On the instructions of the Minister fourth injections were suspended and the interval between second and third injections was increased to twelve months. A waiting list of new applicants was started, first and second injections being given according to the date of application. The shortage of vaccine continued until the end of the year.

In October notice was received that the oral vaccine (Sabin type) had been approved for use in the vaccination scheme but supplies would not be available until early in 1962.

There were three confirmed cases of poliomyelitis notified in the county during 1961.

The following was the position at the 31st December, 1961.

Group	Estimated population	Had two injections	Had three injections	Had four injections	TOTAL	Percentage of estimated population
Children and young persons born in the years 1943 to 1961	124,000	7018	66369	34110	107497	86.7
Young persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	58,000	4319	28645	-	32964	56.8
Persons born in the years 1920 to 1932	80,000	11459	20428	-	31887	39.8
Others		406	835	-	1241	
TOTALS		23202	116277	34110	173589	

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Year of birth	Number of children
1961	2981
1960	2729
1959	357
1958	186
1957	116
1952 - 1956	390
1947 - 1951	78
Total	6837

Whooping Cough Immunisation - Summary of Returns for year ended 31st December 1961

Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December 1961.

DISTRICT	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51	TOTAL
BEMDLEY BOROUGH	27	47	6	2	2	1	2	87
DROITWICH BOROUGH	45	62	7	2	1	5	-	122
EVESHAM BOROUGH	61	114	19	10	2	8	2	216
HALESOWEN BOROUGH	219	392	42	21	8	16	2	700
KIDDERMINSTER BOROUGH	227	279	45	33	16	81	3	684
OLDBURY BOROUGH	166	397	39	20	17	40	14	693
STOURBRIDGE BOROUGH	232	339	25	10	6	19	9	640
BROMSGROVE URBAN	483	12	10	7	7	14	6	539
MALVERN URBAN	159	194	28	13	13	25	14	446
REDDITCH URBAN	457	125	32	16	13	31	2	676
STOURPORT URBAN	73	127	11	1	3	4	-	219
BROMSGROVE RURAL	486	12	6	3	3	2	1	514
DROITWICH RURAL	53	86	6	7	-	6	1	159
EVESHAM RURAL	58	123	22	8	6	12	1	230
KIDDERMINSTER RURAL	49	84	11	8	2	6	3	163
MARTLEY RURAL	47	90	14	5	2	5	2	165
PERSHORE RURAL	69	109	16	5	8	88	9	304
TENBURY RURAL	24	55	4	7	2	4	3	99
UPTON-ON-SEVERN RURAL	46	82	14	8	5	23	3	181
	2981	2729	357	186	116	390	78	6837

Ambulance Service (Section 27)

Service Statistics

Throughout the year the pattern of recent years has continued in that the whole of the work covered by the Ambulance Service increased considerably. From an analysis of the figures the main reason for the increase was the 8,062 children conveyed to junior training centres in various parts of the County. 3,512 accidents cases were carried compared with 3,460 the previous year. Out-patient cases were 106,575 compared with 102,529, an increase of 4,046. The total mileage exceeded 1,000,000 miles for the year and the average miles per case was 3.6 as compared with 3.1 in 1960. The number of cases conveyed by rail fell from 507 in 1960 to 437.

Staffing

Due to the general increase of work the County Council on the recommendation of the Health Committee approved an increase in the establishment for operational staff from 49 to 56.

Communications

The introduction of radio control for the service was approved during the year and it is hoped that this new and very important part of the ambulance service will come into use early in the new financial year.

Premises

With the complete co-operation of all concerned it was possible during 1961 to make progress as regards premises in two areas of the County as follows :-

Bromsgrove - Garage premises were converted to form an ambulance station and at the end of the year work was nearing completion. The building should be ready for occupation early in the new year and will certainly prove to be most useful to the Service.

Oldbury - It is very pleasing to be able to report that work was commenced on the new ambulance station at Oldbury and which will be completed during 1962.

Vehicles

During the year there was a slight change of policy as regards the purchase of new vehicles. It was decided that smaller type ambulances would prove to be most useful since on the bulk of journeys the conveying of patients involved carrying five or less and a 15 cwt ambulance with a smaller engine would give greater comfort and economy as against larger models. Seven of these new type vehicles were ordered and five have actually been received and put into operation. First reports on performances are most encouraging. In addition the ambulance at Droitwich is being replaced and the specially designed body for conveying rheumatic patients is in course of construction.

Voluntary Agency

The County Ambulance Officer is also ambulance officer to the Worcester and District Voluntary Ambulance Committee which provides a service on an agency basis for the City of Worcester and surrounding County areas. During the year this service conveyed 5,912 County cases a total

of 37,988 miles compared with 3,561 and 35,685 miles in 1960. There has been a very close liaison between the service provided by the Voluntary Committee and that provided by the County Council to eliminate dead mileage and wasted journeys. The Voluntary Committee have been extremely co-operative as regards radio control and have in fact approved the introduction of radio for their ambulances which it is expected will come into use at or about the same time as the remainder of the County.

Hospital and Hire Car Services

As will be seen from Table A these services have again been extensively used during the year and certainly proved to be a most useful auxiliary to the main ambulance services. The number of car drivers remains fairly constant although additional hospital car drivers would be an asset. We are extremely grateful to the drivers that we do have who have worked so hard to maintain an extremely efficient service.

Volunteers

Throughout the year there were very few volunteers actually undertaking duties at any of the county ambulance stations although escorts could usually be found without any difficulty for railway journeys. It is to be hoped that there will be no further fall in the attendances of volunteers at the various ambulance stations since their services are extremely helpful and appreciated by all concerned.

Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section

A steady influx of volunteers was maintained over the latter part of the year, and they are now engaged on a comprehensive programme of training which will not end until July, 1962.

During November a most successful movement exercise was held under very foggy conditions starting and ending at Hampton Lovett near Droitwich. It is very encouraging to report that this particular exercise attracted more than 90 volunteers.

A County Civil Defence competition was held in May with 8 Section Teams competing. The winners of the ambulance and first aid section being the Wythall Team from Bromsgrove Rural District. This is the second year in succession that the Wythall team has been successful and they are to be congratulated on this achievement.

TABLE A - Cases conveyed and mileages covered by ambulances, hospital and hire cars

	A: Ambulances				B: Hospital Cars				C: Hire Cars			
	Cases		Miles		Cases		Miles		Cases		Miles	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
January	11,663	13,569	48,389	57,561	1,733	2,036	20,602½	24,547	760	937	8,272½	11,169½
February	14,294	14,044	51,392	53,776	1,887	1,849	22,753½	21,149	704	773	7,914½	8,364
March	14,957	16,245	55,850	59,525	2,083	2,253	24,212	23,943	876	938	9,343½	10,171
April	11,477	12,739	47,254	47,666	1,567	1,923	22,143	22,751	673	881	7,413	10,329
May	15,532	16,161	52,683	55,087	1,815	2,281	23,714	28,178	681	1,117	8,178	12,167½
June	14,030	17,333	48,926	55,671	1,682	2,160	20,073	24,559	708	1,097	7,865	13,519
July	13,609	16,671	47,187	57,090	1,808	2,013	22,774	23,293	767	1,056	8,587	12,695
August	10,189	11,122	43,566	46,693	1,816	1,829	23,107	23,128	738	1,001	9,411½	11,962
September	14,984	14,457	52,418	50,652	1,814	1,832	22,164	24,030	739	1,055	9,876	13,620
October	14,992	16,162	53,461	55,767	1,927	1,891	23,152	25,349	790	1,096	10,063	14,646
November	16,741	16,106	57,795	56,550	1,941	1,565	23,136	25,118	1,021	1,237	11,767	13,976½
December	13,190	13,386	53,526	51,856	1,799	1,570	21,549	21,277	947	829	9,727	12,063
	165,658	177,995	612,618*	647,894*	21,872	23,202	269,380	287,322	9,404	12,017	108,418	144,682½

* Including 171) Residue miles, Worcester City and District Voluntary Ambulance Service.
 * Including 144)

Table B

Ambulance Station	No. of Vehicles	Driver-Attendants	
		Whole-time	Part-time
Bromsgrove	7	8	-
Droitwich	1	1	-
Evesham	3	-	3
Halesowen	6	8	-
Kidderminster	8	10	-
Malvern	6	8	-
Oldbury	5	6	-
Pershore	1	-	2
Redditch	5	7	-
Stourbridge	5	8	-
Tenbury	1	-	3
Wythall	1	-	-
Hayley Green Hospital	2	-	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	51	56	9

Tuberculosis 1961

Dr. R. B. Mayfield, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Consultant Chest Physician, has given the following report :-

As will be seen in Table 1, the number of newly notified cases of tuberculosis was again rather less than in the previous year, and of course, has never been lower. The number of deaths was the same as in 1960. On the whole, the position is fairly satisfactory, and tuberculosis still appears to be diminishing in the population. Nevertheless, it is right to repeat that much work remains to be done before this disease is completely eliminated. Though 153 notified cases in a single year is a remarkable improvement compared with past records, this number still represents much anxiety, domestic disturbance and loss of earning power in a similar number of homes, for periods of many months.

The time has not yet arrived, therefore, for too easy optimism, and preventive measures should in no way be relaxed. Probably the most powerful single preventive tool is the Mass Radiography Service, whereby unknown infectious cases in a community can be brought to light. Unfortunately, some 20% or more of the population are not willing to be examined by this simple and convenient means. If this minority could be induced to co-operate for the benefit of themselves and the rest of the community, tuberculosis would soon be finished. This plea has been made in previous annual reports, and is made again here because we have it in our power now, as never before, to rid the country of this tiresome and still serious disease. All we need is the will to do so.

TABLE I

Notification of Tuberculosis

Y E A R	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		All Forms	
	No. of cases.	Rate per 1,000 population.	No. of cases.	Rate per 1,000 population.	No. of cases.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1956	227	0.54	37	0.09	264	0.63
1957	193	0.46	31	0.07	224	0.53
1958	195	0.46	28	0.07	223	0.52
1959	168	0.39	24	0.06	192	0.44
1960	153	0.35	16	0.04	169	0.39
1961	139	0.31	14	0.03	153	0.34

TABLE II
Deaths from Tuberculosis

Y E A R	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		All Forms	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
1956	43	0.10	2	0.005	45	0.11
1957	37	0.09	5	0.01	42	0.10
1958	27	0.06	5	0.01	32	0.08
1959	24	0.05	1	0.002	25	0.06
1960	22	0.05	2	0.005	24	0.06
1961	22	0.05	2	0.005	24	0.05

TABLE III
Notification and death rates in districts 1961

Population	District	Notifi- cation rate per 1,000 popul- ation	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Total cases noti- fied	Total Deaths
5,120	Bewdley Borough	0.59	0.78	3	4
34,800	Bromsgrove Urban	0.29	0.06	10	2
7,960	Droitwich Borough	0.00	0.13	-	1
12,490	Evesham Borough	0.56	0.08	7	1
44,210	Halesowen Borough	0.25	0.00	11	-
41,600	Kidderminster Borough	0.36	0.00	15	-
26,500	Malvern Urban	0.15	0.04	4	1
54,220	Oldbury Borough	0.63	0.04	34	2
34,140	Redditch Urban	0.21	0.09	7	3
42,860	Stourbridge Borough	0.42	0.07	18	3
11,780	Stourport-on-Severn Urban	0.51	0.17	6	2
35,250	Bromsgrove Rural	0.31	0.03	11	1
14,130	Droitwich Rural	0.28	0.00	4	-
17,370	Evesham Rural	0.17	0.06	3	1
12,120	Kidderminster Rural	0.50	0.00	6	-
12,040	Martley Rural	0.17	0.09	2	1
17,900	Pershore Rural	0.34	0.00	6	-
5,300	Tenbury Rural	0.19	0.19	1	1
14,020	Upton-on-Severn Rural	0.36	0.07	5	1
443,810	Whole County	0.34	0.05	153	24

Occupational Therapy

By Miss J.D. Stott, M.A.O.T., County Occupational Therapist.

The trend towards providing occupational therapy for non-tubercular patients has continued throughout the year when a total of 2049 visits were made to 134 patients. Of this number, just over two thirds were suffering from various chronic disabling conditions such as disseminated sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and hemiplegia.

The staff have been able to help a number of the patients, particularly the hemiplegics to much independance both personal and domestic, by the provision of suitable aids, often made to our own specifications by other patients. Some patients having used an artificial aid successfully, feel that they could adapt themselves to a power tool and in the purchase of these they can be assisted by the County Council.

In June it was possible for Miss Young to attend the Stroke Rehabilitation Conference in London and she found this to be most stimulating.

Throughout the year successful exhibitions and sales of work were held and assistance with these and the provision of outwork was freely given by the Wolverhampton Branch of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship.

At the end of October, Miss Young left the service of the County Council to take up an appointment in Herefordshire. We hope that she will be replaced very early in 1962 by Miss J.T. Farncombe.

Physiotherapy and Orthopaedics

By D.B. Jeavons, M.C.S.P., O.N.C.
K.J. Johnson, S.R.N., O.N.C., M.W.I.

The orthopaedic work has continued during the year on much the same lines as in previous years. A great deal of the work is the unspectacular but essential routine supervision of children wearing various appliances and special footwear. Remedial exercises have been given to children with minor defects, either at school or at infant welfare clinics and, in special circumstances, domiciliary visits have been made.

Much has been written on the subject of foot defects and footwear. It has been found, that on the whole, up to the age of eleven, the footwear is of reasonably good quality and well fitted, but the shoes of teenage girls remain appalling.

Cases of infant talipes have been treated under the supervision of an orthopaedic surgeon, initially at the maternity hospitals, if the patients are born there, or in their own homes. It is fortunate that during the year only one such case of club feet was referred.

Attendances at orthopaedic clinics have continued and there have been several very interesting cases with major defects. There is considerable satisfaction in watching these children gradually improve, making little trouble of their handicap, and eventually taking their place in normal school life.

Existing close co-operation with the infant welfare clinics and health visitors helps considerably to detect and treat many minor defects, which otherwise would eventually have found their way to orthopaedic clinics for more drastic treatment.

Convalescence

During the year a total of 263 cases supported by a medical certificate were referred for varying periods of convalescence. Of this number, 178 patients were eligible under the County Council scheme and proceeded on convalescence to various homes listed in the following table, the average stay for each being two weeks. The remaining 85 patients were fully investigated and although the financial circumstances of some were such that the County Council could not accept responsibility, it was possible in many instances to make arrangements with a number of Societies who have convalescent schemes for a holiday. In just a few instances, the patients themselves did not wish to proceed on convalescence although this had been recommended by their doctor.

The admission rate to the various homes has remained fairly constant and comparable with previous years. The general practitioners throughout the County freely make recommendations for deserving cases to have the advantage of this scheme and from the number of letters received the arrangements made are appreciated by the patients. It is still noticeable that the majority of patients fall within the elderly category and of the other groups middle aged or physically handicapped persons are the most prominent.

We have the fullest possible co-operation with the convalescent homes and it is most unusual if any patient has to wait for a vacancy.

It is still not county policy to send any patient to a new establishment without first obtaining a full report from the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the Home is situated.

Convalescent Homes used during 1961

<u>Name of Home</u>	<u>No. admitted</u>
Mrs. Hubbard, Harpley House, Clifton-on-Teme	35
Belmont Convalescent Home, Clevedon.	34
The Rest Convalescent Home, Porthcawl	31
Friendly Societies Convalescent Home, Herne Bay.	22
Victoria Convalescent Home, Clevedon.	20
Mrs. Routen, Cliftonville.	9
Kewstoke Convalescent Home, Weston-super-Mare.	6
Mrs. Bunn, Bowling Green House, Bromsgrove.	3
Winterton House, Wendover	3
St. Luke's Convalescent Home, Exmouth	2
Montrosa Home, Weston-super-Mare.	2
Oakwood Home, West Malvern	1
Lantern House, Worthing.	1
Miss Bishop, Newland.	1
Gable house, Droitwich.	1
The Laurels, Bromsberrow	1
Kingsleigh, Seaford	1
Tyn-y-coed, Llandudno	1
The Southern Home, Lancing	1
Overton Grange, Ludlow	1
Maitland House, Frinton-on-Sea	1
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands	1

Medical Comforts

This service has again continued to expand during the year and one cannot laud too highly the valuable voluntary work which is undertaken to ensure a speedy distribution of equipment by the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Both these organisations run a number of medical comforts depots which are scattered over the County.

It is noticeable that demands for the fixed type wheelchair have practically disappeared in favour of the transit type chair which, of course, can be folded and carried in a car.

The mechanical aids such as hoists are still in great demand and must be an asset to relatives particularly where a heavy patient is involved.

One must emphasise that all medical loan equipment is really meant for temporary use and the general public need to be educated to the fact that where a wheelchair is needed permanently it is usual for this to be supplied through the appropriate regional office of the Ministry of Health Appliances Division.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

This service has developed during the year, firstly because the majority of sessions were extended from three hours to four hours and secondly because a few additional sessions were obtained from chiropodists already working for the County Council and in August the part-time services of two more chiropodists were obtained. This is not to say that the service ran smoothly: on the contrary, it was almost at a standstill by July when there were long waiting lists at all clinics and in addition an area in the south of the county was without a service (and is still without it) following the termination of an arrangement with the Gloucestershire County Council by which patients had attended a clinic in Tewkesbury.

The service which obviously is capable of more development if suitably qualified chiropodists could be obtained, is at the time of writing, again in jeopardy as waiting lists are building up and two of the chiropodists have given notice of withdrawal from the scheme.

It has to be admitted that the service at present is restricted, not so much by finance as by the lack of suitably qualified chiropodists, and with the very best of intentions it is true that we quickly arrived at the point where treatment, or, rather, the frequency of treatment, was routinely by arithmetic and not by condition of feet. Unfortunate as is this treatment at fixed intervals except in special cases, in the absence of more "qualified" chiropodists, the next unavoidable step would seem to be to remove from the register those patients who have already had a long course of treatment, extending over perhaps twelve or eighteen months, in order to make way for new cases or, at least, for patients whose need for treatment is urgent.

We are fortunate in our chiropodists and especially in Mr. D. E. Lloyd, M.Ch.S., and his partner Mr. R. D. A. Thompson, M.Ch.S., of Worcester, who, since the inception of the scheme, have gone out of their way to co-operate in every possible and, sometimes, impossible way. They have been generous both of their time and of their interest in the success of the scheme and I know that the treatment they give, accompanied as it is always by a thoughtful kindness, is greatly appreciated by their patients most of whom are no longer young in years.

It will be seen from the figures which follow that 1108 treatments (21.8%) were given at chiropodists' own surgeries. These treatments are either by way of sessions reserved for county patients or by individual appointments. Administratively, this arrangement is virtually trouble-free while giving all essential control and I would be happy to see it extended in suitable circumstances.

It will be seen, also, that 18% of cases (20.9% of total treatments) received home visits, this being an essential part of the service notwithstanding that it is costly both of money and of chiropodists' time. Such visits are normally made on the recommendation of the doctor referring the case, the district nurse who knows the patient or the chiropodist. The continuing need for them is kept under review.

The number of new cases referred during the year was 494, of which, for one reason or another, 42 did not commence treatment.

At the end of the year the number of people receiving treatment was 984. Transport was being provided in 79 cases (8%) and home visits were being paid in 177 cases (18%). In 212 cases (21%) the treatment was given without charge. The number of people who, at the 31st December, 1961, had not been given an appointment was 16.

The number of treatments given during the year was 5080 of which

2907 were at clinics, 1,1108 at chiropodists own surgeries and 1065 at home.

The service is now provided at eleven County Council clinics and in four areas at the chiropodists' own surgeries.

At the end of the year the number of chiropodists carrying out this work either on a sessional basis or by individual appointments was nine.

Grants were again made to the British Red Cross Society and the W.V.S. and also to the Powick District Nursing Association. Between them these voluntary agencies give about 1,000 treatments a year.

Venereal Diseases:

The following information has been supplied by the hospital at which the patients attended:-

Treatment Centre	Number of Worcestershire Cases:-			
	Syphilis	Gon.	Not V.D.	Total
WORCESTER	3	19	88	110
KIDDERMINSTER	-	2	41	43
BIRMINGHAM	6	38	117	161
DUDLEY	5	5	37	47
Totals 1961	14	64	283	361
1960	11	57	196	264
1959	13	27	250	290
1958	18	37	165	220
1957	17	34	190	241
1956	16	33	230	279
1955	16	31	191	238
1954	34	29	247	310
1953	46	61	285	392
1952	53	78	271	402
1951	54	44	259	357
1950	42	52	279	373
1949	68	98	311	477
1948	105	111	350	566
1947	104	142	450	696
1946	126	226	592	944
1945	88	140	675	903
1944	93	70	555	718
1943	114	129	661	899
1942	94	135	517	746

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

1. ADMINISTRATION

Mental Health Sub-Committee

The County Council's powers in relation to mental health continue to remain delegated to the Mental Health Sub-Committee which is constituted as mentioned in my previous reports. The medical superintendents of the hospitals for the mentally disordered in Worcestershire continue to attend the meetings of the Sub-Committee in an advisory capacity.

Staff

The staff of the service consists of a lay administrative mental health officer, 5 district mental welfare officers, 3 assistant district mental welfare officers and 2 female mental health workers. 21 mental health workers are employed at the 4 Training Centres in the County. During the year one of the assistant district officers has been ill for a considerable time and it was found necessary to appoint a temporary officer during his absence. At the end of the year this temporary officer was still in post.

Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Boards

There is close co-operation between the Council's officers and the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and its officers. Patients on leave from hospitals are visited and supervised by the Council's officers on behalf of the various Hospital Management Committees. There is close contact between the officers and the medical and social staffs of the local psychiatric hospitals and regular weekly meetings are held at the hospitals at which officers attend. During 1961 a new system of admission of severely subnormal patients to hospital has taken effect. The admission of all female patients and males under 16 years of age is restricted to Lea Hospital whilst males over 16 years of age are admitted to Monyhull Hall Hospital.

Voluntary Associations

The Guardianship Society at Hove supervises those of the Council's guardianship cases in Eastbourne.

The various Voluntary Welfare Committees continue to work with the appropriate Training Centre in their locality. The Worcester Junior Training Centre has no Voluntary Welfare Committee as such, but there is close relationship with local societies in Malvern and the City of Worcester.

Training of Officers and Workers

Staff have been released from duty to attend at appropriate training conferences and courses whenever appropriate.

The Medical Superintendents of the psychiatric hospitals in the County continue to help with the training of officers in every way possible. There are regular weekly meetings at the hospitals and the Council's staff have the benefit of attending whenever appropriate training courses are held for the hospital staffs.

This system of training is very satisfactory and I would like to express my grateful thanks to the medical superintendents and their staffs.

So far as training centre staff is concerned the Council encourages all the trainees to qualify for the appropriate diploma and send away one member of the staff each year.

2. COMMUNITY WORK

The emphasis now is on work within the community and officers have found that this work has greatly expanded.

Loan sanction was granted for some of the projects in the Council's Development programme for the provision of hostels and training centres but difficulty was experienced in finding and acquiring suitable sites. A public inquiry was held into the Council's proposal to provide a training centre and hostel in Stourport but unfortunately the Minister decided against the Council.

Prevention, Care and After-care

The Mental Welfare Officers, both male and female, and the health visitors continue to visit the severely subnormal in the community (supervision, guardianship and leave of absence). The male officers supervise the male severely subnormal, the female officers the female severely subnormal over the age of five years and the health visitors supervise all severely subnormal children under the age of five years.

Aftercare in connection with mental illness has normally been carried out by the male mental welfare officers but towards the end of the year the female mental welfare officers began to take on the duties of aftercare of female mentally ill patients. The volume of the work has continued to increase and the social aspect of the officers' work now far overshadows their statutory duty. The officers aim to provide a continuity of service by association with their patients before admission to hospital, during treatment and after discharge. An indication of the volume of work is given in the following table :-

<u>Referrals</u> (all sources)	<u>1147</u>
<u>Visits</u>	
Aftercare of Mentally Ill	<u>4215</u>
Subnormal Supervisory	<u>2361</u>

Mental Illness

In 1961 there were 1029 admissions to psychiatric hospitals within the County. 281 of these were admitted as informal patients and 148 were detained for observation and treatment under the appropriate section of the Mental Health Act, 1959. Discharges numbered 927 whilst 153 deaths occurred at the hospitals.

The number of admissions is again greater than in the preceding year (951), informal admissions comprising approximately 86% of all admissions.

Severely Sub-normal

Severely subnormal patients continue to be notified through the usual methods of notification. 127 new cases were reported during 1961. 52 of these were reported under the provisions of the Education Act, 1944, and 75 from other sources. Of the 127 cases 11 were admitted to hospital and the remainder were placed under supervision. In addition 22 patients on the waiting list were admitted to hospitals making a total for the year of 33 admissions.

524 Worcestershire patients were in hospitals throughout the country at the end of the year. On the waiting list for admission at the end of the year were 38 patients of whom 9 were regarded as urgent.

50 patients were discharged from hospital whilst a further 28 were technically discharged but retained informally at their present hospitals. 5 deaths took place during the year.

Applications for admission for temporary periods were again received and 27 patients were received into hospital so that parents and relatives could have holidays or respite from caring for the patients. Since the zoning of hospital beds, Dr. Patterson of Lea Hospital has been most helpful in providing accommodation for the majority of the applicants.

Permanent admissions to hospital of severely subnormal patients are for the most part carried out informally. Compulsory admission is only made on the odd occasion dealt with through the Courts.

Guardianship and Supervision.

Patients under guardianship at the end of the year numbered 6 of whom 3 were resident outside the County and were supervised by other Authorities as agents of the County Council. All cases are visited by both medical and lay staff as required.

The number of severely subnormal persons under supervision at the end of the year was 774. Patients continue to be reviewed and whenever the circumstances permit are deleted from the supervision list. During 1961, 21 such cases were deleted from the list whilst 9 patients died.

Training

At the end of 1961, 188 severely subnormal patients were receiving training at the 4 training centres in the County. The majority of these patients are under the age of 16. 19 Worcester City cases continue to attend at the Worcester Centre.

In September the opportunity was taken to send Worcestershire patients to the newly opened City of Worcester Perryfields Adult Training Centre by arrangement with the City Health Committee and at the end of the year 7 male and 1 female patients were in attendance at the centre. The Voluntary Welfare Committee attached to the Netherend Centre once again provided a summer holiday at the seaside for the children at that Centre. Children at all the training centres have been given outings to pantomimes by their respective Welfare Committees whilst services and Christmas parties were also held at the centres. The new classroom erected at the Bromsgrove Centre enabled additional patients to be taken there.

Increased use has been made of transport other than by ambulance during the year, i.e. small coaches, taxis, and private arrangements with parents.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Welfare Services

Report by Mr. R.A. McDonald, County Welfare Officer

Residential Accommodation

Considerable progress was made during the year on the extension of Holmwood, Kidderminster (31 beds) to 63 beds and it is anticipated that the enlarged home will be available for full occupation about the middle of 1962.

With regard to the new purpose built home in Kent Road, Halesowen, early expectations of it being completed and ready for occupation about the end of 1961 were not fulfilled and at the time of writing this report it is anticipated that it will not be handed over by the contractor until about June 1962.

Schemes started fairly early in 1961 were the modernisation of the old infirmary wing including the provision of a passenger lift and central heating at Heathlands, Pershore (123 beds); the provision of a passenger lift and the re-roofing of the home and lodge at The Heriotts, Droitwich (65 beds), and the modernisation of the kitchen and provision of new equipment at Laburnum House, Upton-upon-Severn (169 beds). Progress on these schemes was on the whole slow and the only scheme completed was that in respect of the lift at The Heriotts.

It was not until near the end of 1961 that a start was made on the conversion of part of Three Spings Hostel, Pershore, to provide ground-floor accommodation for 16 old men, and at that date tenders had still to be obtained for modernising the laundry at Laburnum House, Upton-upon-Severn.

I mentioned in my report for 1960 that the Regional Hospital Board had agreed to carry out a programme of improvement works over a period of years in the Council's reserved accommodation at Blakebrook Hospital, Kidderminster. The first phase covering the improvement of part of the male wing was completed early in 1961. During the year, however, the Board gave details of their policy regarding the future of Blakebrook Hospital and indicated their wish that the Council would vacate their Part III accommodation wholly in 10 years' time.

It has been the intention of the County Council for some time to reduce this accommodation when opportunity arose and it will be possible to effect a reduction of about 15 - 20 beds mainly in the dormitory for elderly men on the third floor of the male block when the new home at Halesowen and the extensions at Holmwood are completed in 1962.

Although accommodation will continue to be used for some years at the Hospital it was decided that expenditure on providing a lift, which had been agreed by the County Council, would not be justified in the changed circumstances, neither was it felt that the Board could be asked to proceed with the upgrading of the accommodation on the lines originally suggested and which had been partially carried out in 1961. As, however, the top floors would be the first to be vacated and the male accommodation in particular was in bad condition a request was made for the improvement of the ground and first floors, mainly by way of re-decoration, re-covering of wooden stairs and renovation of stone stairs, and improved lighting in both male and female wings.

It is proposed to improve the Council's reserved accommodation (29 beds) at Bromsgrove General Hospital by installing a lift, and other schemes which were approved in principle during the year were the installation of central heating at The Heriotts, Droitwich, installation of new

horizontal boiler with extensions to the new boiler house at Laburnum House, Upton-upon-Severn, and the provision of a purpose built home (36 beds) in the county.

This latter project is in furtherance of the County Council's policy to reduce as and when possible the beds reserved for their use in Regional Hospital Board establishments and to have accommodation for old people directly under their control.

Applications for the Provision of Residential Accommodation.

Statements are appended showing in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1961:-

- (1) the number and age groups of persons admitted to residential accommodation.
- (2) the number of persons not admitted and reasons therefor
- (3) the number of and manner in which applications for the provision of temporary accommodation were dealt with, and
- (4) an analysis for each county district.

An examination of the figures reveal that the gradual yearly increase in the number of applications for residential accommodation dealt with was maintained in 1961, there being 761 as compared with 739 in 1960. In the first twelve months after the coming into force on the 5th July, 1948 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the number of applications received was 424.

The number of persons admitted to residential accommodation was 21 less than in 1960, and this was due to a number of beds not being available at Heathlands, Pershore, as a result of work on the modernisation of the old infirmary wing being in progress. There were 50 applicants at the end of the year waiting for admission to Homes.

No less than 154 applicants were assisted to find accommodation alternative to that in the Council's homes as compared with 101 in 1960. This meant a good deal of work but was well worthwhile not only to preserve the independence of the persons concerned but to reduce the strain on the Council's accommodation.

Although there was a welcome drop in the number of homeless families applying for temporary accommodation during 1961 as compared with 1960, it was necessary to admit more families to Three Springs Hostel, there being 20 family units in 1961 and 7 in 1960. The stay at the Hostel of the families in most cases, was short, and at the end of the year only 2 women and 6 children were accommodated there.

Welfare of Residents

Apart from doing everything possible for the comfort and well-being of the residents in the homes, the residents are encouraged to join in social activities e.g. Darby and Joan Clubs, and a great deal of interest has continued to be shown in the welfare of the residents by persons and various organisations in the form of regular car rides, other outings, provision of various types of entertainment, gifts particularly at Christmas etc. which were very much appreciated and enjoyed by the old people.

As usual the residents who were fit enough participated in coach outings arranged for them at the expense of the County Council, and they also went on outings paid for out of their own Comforts Funds.

Parties of residents from two of the County homes again went to the seaside for a week's holiday in May. They stayed at small hotels offering reduced rates for old people and the residents paid the cost themselves having saved up especially for the holiday.

Many residents also availed themselves of opportunities to have short holidays with relatives and friends, no charge being made for reserving their accommodation at the homes during the first two weeks' of absence.

Special Housing for Elderly People - Warden's Schemes

It is pleasing to report that with the co-operation of housing authorities progress is being made with the provision of warden's schemes for old people's dwellings, five further schemes being approved during 1961 and the building of more groups of old people's dwellings which could form self-contained warden's schemes was under consideration.

In groups of dwellings it is usual for the old people's dwellings to be linked up with the warden's dwelling by a bell system so that the warden can be summoned in an emergency. In two areas, however, at the suggestion of the housing authorities concerned it was decided as an experiment to install the flashing light warning system in the windows of some old people's dwellings which did not come under a warden's scheme. The lights are operated by pull switches in the bedrooms and it is confidently anticipated that any old person needing help will by this means, with the co-operation of the police and public, obtain it. There is undoubtedly scope for the development of this particular service in the county and increased financial provision has been made to enable this to be done.

At the end of the year the number of wardens schemes in operation or nearing completion was 20, and several more schemes were contemplated.

Clubs for Elderly People

During the year three new Darby and Joan Clubs were opened by the W.V.S. Unfortunately, two clubs had to be closed mainly because of diminishing membership through deaths and removals and there being no old people in the neighbourhood to follow on in their places.

At the end of the year there were 61 clubs including 4 All Day Clubs run by W.V.S., 5 Clubs run by the British Red Cross Society including 1 All Day Club, and 6 clubs run by other voluntary organisations in the County. Some of these clubs are self-supporting and those which are not, are assisted to meet the running expenses on a basis of contribution laid down some years ago.

Meals on Wheels

During the year no less than 30,191 meals were served in the six areas of the County where a meals on wheels service was operating, as compared with approximately 24,000 in 1960.

Although the service was not extended to any additional areas during the year, arrangements were well in hand at the end of the year to provide a service in the Pershore area, and preliminary enquiries were being made as to the extent of the need for such a service in Evesham.

In addition to this service meals are provided in the Day Clubs for old people run by the W.V.S. and over 19,000 mid-day meals were served during 1961.

The County Council contribute towards the cost of both these services on an agreed basis.

Registration and Inspection of Disabled Persons and Old Persons Homes

During the year four private homes for old people closed down and the proprietors of three new homes were registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act 1948. At the end of the year there were 20 registered homes providing accommodation for 245 old and/or disabled persons, and one case in which registration was deferred pending the carrying out of fire precaution requirements.

All the homes so registered are inspected periodically and the notice of the proprietors is drawn to any matter needing attention in the interests of the residents.

The British Red Cross Society established a home in Redditch for old persons in 1960, and they opened another home in Malvern during the year under review. These homes which accommodate a total of 38 old people, are not subject to registration by the County Council.

Admission of Chronic Sick Patients to Hospital

As in previous years reports were provided during 1961 by the district social welfare officers on the home conditions of persons recommended by their doctors for admission to the chronic sick wards of hospitals to enable the Hospital Management Committees concerned to assess priority of admission.

Welfare of the Blind and Other General Classes of Handicapped Persons including the Deaf

With effect from the 1st April 1961 the exercise of the functions of the County Council in relation to blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb persons and other classes of handicapped persons in the area of Oldbury Borough Council was delegated to that Council in accordance with a Scheme made under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958.

Welfare of the Blind

General

At the 31st December 1961, there were 759 registered blind persons (326 males and 433 females) in the county including Oldbury as compared with 762 (331 males and 431 females) at the end of 1960. Included in the figure of 759 are 77 Oldbury persons.

The number of blind persons employed at the end of 1961, namely 74, was 3 more than at the end of 1960.

There were 15 in workshops for the blind, 19 in the homeworkers scheme and 40 in open employment. 5 persons were receiving training either for sheltered or open employment.

There were 103 (59 males and 44 females) registered partially sighted persons at the end of the year as compared with 96 (55 males and 41 females) at the 31st December 1960. Included in the figure of 103 are 14 Oldbury persons.

The branch committees of the Worcestershire Association for the Blind were again very active in catering for the social needs of the blind throughout the year. The members do a very good job of work and are to be congratulated on the results they achieve.

In addition, of course, the blind are visited by the County Council's home teachers who not only teach them to read embossed literature if so desired and to instruct them in simple handicrafts but to help them by advice or in practical ways wherever possible.

Registration of Blind Persons

Incidence of Blindness

During 1961, the number of Forms B.D.8 completed in respect of persons over school age was 98. Of these 68 were certified blind, 13 partially-sighted, and 17 not blind nor partially-sighted. The examinations were carried out by 15 ophthalmologists and in 18 cases domiciliary visits were made. There were 2 re-examinations.

A Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons:

	Cause of Disability							
	Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia		Others	
	Blind	P/S	Blind	P/S	Blind	P/S	Blind	P/S
(i) Number of cases registered during year in respect of which para 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommend								
(a) No treatment	8	1	9	-	-	-	33	5
(b) Surgical	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Medical	2	1	1	1	-	-	8	3
Optical	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow up action have received treatment	6	1	1	1	-	-	6	5

Other General Classes of Handicapped Persons including the Deaf

The number of persons in the county registered as handicapped (excluding blind, partially sighted and deaf and hard of hearing persons) at the 31st December 1961 again shewed a considerably increased figure, there being 759 (394 males and 365 females) as compared with 578 (302 males and 276 females) at the 31st December 1960.

Included in the figure of 759 are 107 handicapped persons living in the borough of Oldbury and for whose welfare the Borough Council became responsible from the 1st April 1961 under the Delegation Scheme mentioned previously in this report. This leaves 652 handicapped persons for whom the County Council is directly responsible, 74 more than the number at the 31st December 1960, so that it will be seen that any easing of the work which could be expected to result from the Oldbury Delegation Scheme has been more than offset by the steady development of the services in the rest of the county.

A further club for handicapped persons was opened by the British Red Cross Society during the year making 8 clubs altogether in the county, 5 run by that body and 3 by the Women's Voluntary Service.

Discussions took place during the year with representatives of the voluntary organisations concerned regarding the general development of the service for handicapped persons and a formula of increased financial assistance from the County Council was adopted.

It is confidently anticipated that with this financial encouragement further expansion of the services including additional clubs and club activities, extended arrangements for holidays etc. will take place.

In addition to the social services and handicraft instruction in the several clubs, everything possible continued to be done in practical ways to meet the needs of handicapped persons in their own homes and to help them to overcome the effects of their disabilities on the lines mentioned in previous reports. Arrangements were also made for the admission of handicapped persons if so desired and with the approval of their doctors to homes catering for their special disabilities.

During the year the demand for craft instruction of handicapped persons in their own homes was such that it was necessary to make the appointment of the part-time instructress a full-time one.

The excellent work carried out for many years by the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Association for Work Amongst the Deaf was maintained during 1961, and the Rev. L. Crellin, Chaplain Welfare Officer and Mrs. E.A. Crellin, Lady Worker and Lip Reading teacher co-operated to the full in looking after the interests, socially and otherwise, of deaf and hard of hearing persons.

At the 31st December 1961, there were 174 deaf including 24 Oldbury cases, and 843 hard of hearing persons registered in the county.

Civil Defence - Welfare Section

At the end of 1961, there were 1161 volunteer members of the section 971 being enrolled members and 190 auxiliaries.

During the year, a thorough check of the records was made to ensure that only the names of active members were included. As a result the names of 153 members in the welfare section were deleted. Some members also resigned mainly because of leaving to reside in other parts of the country, but the recruitment of further members helped to reduce the overall decrease since the end of 1960 to 108.

Training of Volunteers

The training of volunteers continued throughout 1961 except for a short break during the holiday season, and during the year 9 classes in Advanced Training, 13 classes in Evacuation and/or Care of the Homeless, 8 classes in First Aid and Home Nursing and 6 classes in Emergency Feeding were held in the county.

Survey of Commercial Caterers and Industrial Canteens

During the year a start was made on a survey of commercial caterers and industrial canteens in the county to obtain information needed for planning the emergency meals service. No less than 457 establishments were visited and generally speaking the caterers were most co-operative and willing to help in an emergency.

The catering establishments in one area only remained to be surveyed at the end of the year.

Recruiting Campaign

Recruiting activities continued to be carried out during the year in addition to the Government's Autumn campaign when each district Council was responsible for co-ordinating a local campaign to coincide with the publicity appearing in the National Daily papers. The main effort in the districts was concentrated on a house to house canvas in specially selected localities.

Displays of Civil Defence equipment were staged in some areas and the Welfare Section's exhibit stressed the large number of varying functions carried out by its members.

Exercises

A one-day exercise was held on the 26th March 1961 for the planning of the deployment of life saving forces in fall out conditions and to test the adequacy of the existing signal communications and the chain of control for the Welfare Services. Many useful lessons were learned from this exercise.

Emergency feeding teams comprised of members of the Welfare Section and W.V.S. gained valuable experience in dealing with the feeding of large numbers of people as the result of two exercises. One concerned a large mobile column on exercise from Lancashire whose personnel were provided with a hot meal on the training site at Hampton Lovett. The Civil Defence Officer for Lancashire praised the Worcestershire volunteers for the quality of the meals provided.

The other exercise was staged in conjunction with the British Red Cross Society's barbeque at Hagley Hall, Stourbridge, on the 29th July 1961 which attracted many members of the public. The cooking was done on No. 4 Field cookers trench cookers and barbecue fires. The teams taking part worked very hard and well and fully deserved the praise they received from the British Red Cross Society.

Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence

Full co-operation was again received from the W.V.S. during the year in carrying out work connected with the Welfare Section of Civil Defence, and my Committee are indebted to them for the help so willingly given.

This report would not be complete without expressing my thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Chairman of the Welfare Sub-Committee and the Chairmen and members of the several Visiting Committees of the Council's homes for old people for their continued support and advice during the year.

Further I should like to take this opportunity once again to pay tribute to the excellent manner in which the voluntary organisations in the county have co-operated in carrying out the many services which are now provided for the elderly members of the community and for blind and other handicapped persons.

I am most appreciative of the support given to me by my staff at head office, in the districts and at the homes.

Applications for Provision of Residential Accommodation During the year ended 31st December 1961

(1) Persons Admitted to Residential Accommodation	Age Groups									
	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	Total
1. Aged and infirm - living alone who in the opinion of their doctor were in need of more care and attention than was or could be made available to them in their homes.					1 13 (15)	43 (47)	51 (39)	6 (4)	114 (105)	
2. Aged and infirm - living with friends or relatives unable to continue to care for them.					2 18 (9)	42 (32)	40 (56)	4 (5)	106 (102)	
3. Aged - homeless (includes persons in hospital who were admitted after the possibility of them returning to their previous residence had been explored, and persons of 'no fixed abode').					1 22 (17)	31 (43)	24 (36)	1 (4)	79 (100)	
4. Physically handicapped (non-aged)	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (5)	2 (4) 1 (2)	2 (6) 4 (4)		1		9 (18)	
5. Mentally handicapped (non-aged)					1 (3)	2 (2)	8 (16)	26 (23)	4 (1)	42 (45)
6. Short stay cases temporarily unable to remain with friends or relatives because of illness or holidays			1							
TOTALS:	1 (1)	2 (2)	2 (5)	3 (6)	11 (13)	55 (43)	124 (138)	142 (154)	15 (14)	355 (376)

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Included in the above table were 13 (11) persons who were admitted direct from mental hospitals.

Re-admissions and transfers - In addition to the above 55 (50) persons were re-admitted to residential accommodation from hospital and 44 (63) persons were transferred from one home to another in order to be nearer friends or relatives or to provide accommodation more suited to their needs.

(2) Persons not Admitted to Residential Accommodation	Age Groups									
	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	Total
1. Not considered eligible		1	2	1 (1)	2 (3)	5 (2)	6 (7)	2 (5)	- (1)	19 (9)
2. Found to be too ill for residential accommodation and arrangements made for admission to Regional Hospital Board accommodation				- (1)	2 (7)	9 (5)	25 (30)	29 (29)	6 (7)	71 (79)
3. Need met by domiciliary, health and social services			2 (1)		- (1)	- (2)	4 (7)	5 (7)	2 (1)	13 (19)
4. Application withdrawn - Alternative arrangements made by or on behalf of applicant e.g. assisted in finding alternative accommodation with friends, relatives or in private homes registered by the County Council.					8 (3)	17 (12)	65 (38)	57 (43)	7 (5)	154 (101)
5. Referred to National Assistance Board; it being ascertained that need could best be met by financial assistance.		1	- (1)	1 (-)	1 (1)	4 (1)	- (1)	1 (2)	- (1)	8 (7)
6. Visited - advice only given		1 (1)		4 (4)	15 (10)	21 (20)	50 (55)	41 (45)	8 (3)	141 (138)
TOTALS-	- (-)	3 (1)	4 (2)	6 (6)	28 (25)	56 (42)	150 (138)	135 (131)	23 (18)	406 (363)

In addition 27(14) persons were visited on behalf of other authorities.

NOTE: Figures in brackets are for the year ended 31st December 1960, and are shown for comparison.

Applications for the Provision of Temporary Accommodation During the Year ended 31st December 1961

(3) Reason for Application	Number of Family Units		
	Admitted	Not Admitted	Total Applications
1. Evicted owing to rent arrears from council houses	2 (-)	1 (2)	3 (2)
2. " " " from private houses	3 (2)	3 (4)	6 (6)
3. Evicted on grounds of nuisance from council houses	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)
4. " " " from private houses	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
5. Evicted from service tenancy after dismissal from employment	2 (1)	8 (6)	10 (7)
6. " " " after resignation " "	1 (-)	4 (6)	5 (6)
7. Evicted from service tenancy because employee unable to continue service due to incapacity	- (1)	- (1)	- (2)
8. Evicted from furnished rooms	1 (-)	6 (14)	7 (14)
9. Evicted by relatives/friends	7 (5)	7 (13)	14 (18)
10. Evicted by reason of unauthorised sub-tenancy	1 (-)	1 (6)	2 (6)
11. Homeless (accommodated overnight and left before proper investigation could be made)	- (1)	2 (-)	2 (1)
12. Fire, flood, or other emergency	- (9)	3 (2)	3 (11)
13. Advice only required	- (-)	25 (19)	25 (19)
14. Others	3 (3)	13 (10)	16 (13)
	20 (23)	73 (84)	93 (107)

(The analysis for 1960 is shown in brackets).

The 20 families accommodated comprised 19 women and 42 children compared with 23 families consisting of 6 men, 22 women and 46 children during the year ended 31st December 1960.

Applications during the year were received from 73 family units comprising 49 men, 72 women and 140 children for the provision of temporary accommodation but were not admitted compared with 84 family units comprising 58 men, 79 women, and 174 children during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

Analysis of Applications by Districts for 1961

District	Residential Accommodation			Temporary Accommodation			
	Admitted	Not Admitted	Total	Admitted	Not Admitted		Total
Bewdley Borough	3 (3)	2 (3)	5 (6)	- (-)	- (-)	-	(-)
Bromsgrove Urban	22 (17)	17 (17)	39 (34)	4 (-)	10 (-)	14	(-)
Bromsgrove Rural	22 (18)	22 (20)	44 (38)	- (1)	6 (2)	6	(3)
Droitwich Borough	12 (10)	10 (14)	22 (24)	1 (-)	2 (2)	3	(2)
Droitwich Rural	7 (12)	20 (22)	27 (34)	1 (-)	3 (1)	4	(1)
Evesham Borough	16 (29)	18 (24)	34 (53)	- (3)	1 (8)	1	(17)
Evesham Rural	15 (18)	20 (24)	35 (42)	- (-)	5 (4)	5	(4)
Halesowen Borough	18 (14)	13 (22)	31 (36)	- (-)	- (2)	-	(2)
Kidderminster Borough	42 (43)	35 (19)	77 (62)	- (-)	3 (9)	3	(9)
Kidderminster Rural	5 (2)	5 (3)	10 (5)	5 (-)	3 (1)	8	(1)
Malvern Urban	44 (45)	74 (53)	118 (98)	2 (-)	2 (6)	4	(6)
Marlborough Rural	14 (15)	26 (11)	40 (26)	- (2)	9 (7)	9	(9)
Oldbury Borough	23 (22)	19 (20)	42 (42)	- (1)	4 (5)	4	(6)
Pershore Rural	15 (10)	21 (20)	36 (30)	- (-)	4 (5)	4	(5)
Redditch Urban	19 (23)	28 (23)	47 (46)	- (4)	12 (8)	12	(12)
Stourbridge Borough	21 (22)	23 (18)	44 (40)	1 (-)	- (4)	1	(4)
Stourport Urban	6 (9)	4 (5)	10 (14)	4 (-)	2 (1)	6	(1)
Tenbury Rural	4 (7)	10 (10)	14 (17)	- (-)	- (-)	-	(-)
Upton-on-Severn Rural	24 (26)	25 (22)	49 (48)	- (2)	3 (6)	3	(8)
Districts not in County	12 (12)	28 (14)	40 (26)	- (-)	2 (4)	2	(4)
No fixed abode	11 (19)	13 (13)	24 (32)	2 (4)	2 (9)	4	(13)
Total -	355 (376)	433 (377)	788 (753)	20 (23)	73 (84)	93	(107)

Figures for 1960 are shown in brackets.

Milk and Dairies Administration

By R.W.T. Owen, .M.R.S.H., H. Inst.S.P., F.A.P.H.I.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960

On 1st January, 1961, the County Council, as a Food and Drugs Authority became responsible for the licensing and sampling of all milk dealers within the County, with the exception of the Boroughs of Kidderminster and Oldbury (and later in the year the Borough of Stourbridge) which are separate food and drugs authorities. Practically all milk retailed in the County is sold under special designations. There are still a few farmers selling a few gallons of undesignated milk a day each to named families under exemption certificates issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. No unauthorised milk was found being re-tailed anywhere in the County, though a keen watch was maintained for infringements of the Regulations in this direction.

The changes in licensing procedure introduced in the Regulations were designed primarily to reduce the amount of routine work involved. For example, a dealer's licence will no longer restrict sales to the area of the Licensing Authority, and supplementary licences, which were formerly required from every authority in whose area the dealer happened to retail his milk, are now discontinued.

Again, the licences will be issued for a period of five years and not annually as before. Different tests have been drawn up. A licence holder is no longer required to allow samples of milk to be taken free of charge.

An interesting development at the farm is the permission now given to store the milk in a fixed tank and subsequent collection in a milk tanker, provided such milk is subsequently pasteurised or sterilised before sale.

The new regulations have increased the administrative responsibilities, and have added very greatly to the number of samples and technical inspections.

In January, 289 Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences and 18 Dealer's Licences to use special designation "Tuberculin Tested" were issued.

On 1st April, 1961, Stourbridge Borough became a food and drugs authority and 84 licences were transferred.

During the year a further 89 licences were issued.

There was a reduction to eight in the number of pasteurising dairies. This is in line with the general tendency to form larger dairy units and one by one each year the smaller dairies are dropping out.

The standards at the various pasteurising dairies differ to a degree. In one or two dairies it would seem that there is little interest in the maintenance of good hygienic conditions and milk is subjected to the least possible amount of treatment which complies with the regulations. In other dairies there is concern over every aspect of milk treatment and the owners and operatives have a pride in the product. The first group requires exhortation and supervision, whilst it is a pleasure to visit the latter dairies.

The number of vending machines selling both raw tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk to the public did not appear to increase in the County during 1961. It is said, however, that the trade is tending to concentrate these machines within factories and other enclosed premises. It has been found that not only is there a good market in such places but the trade has no difficulties regarding planning permission and the machines are better protected from damage.

The following table shows the number of pasteurised milk samples collected by the staff of the county council health department during 1961. It also shows the results on the examination of these samples and of samples in respect of processing plants licensed by other food and drugs authorities but supplying milk to Worcestershire schools and institutions.

No phosphatase failures were reported, which is extremely satisfactory. The phosphatase test is the one which shows whether the milk has been properly heat treated.

Pasteurised Milk

Place of Collection		No. taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		
			Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Void
Schools	A	22	22	-	21	-	1
	B	173	173	-	169	1	3
	C	195	195	-	190	1	4
Children's Homes	A	13	13	-	13	-	-
	B	25	25	-	24	-	1
	C	38	38	-	37	-	1
Old Peoples Homes	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B	10	10	-	10	-	-
	C	10	10	-	10	-	-
Hospitals	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B	52	52	-	52	-	-
	C	52	52	-	52	-	-
Dairies	A	260	260	-	246	-	14
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	260	260	-	246	-	14
Vending Machines, Shops & Roundsmen	A	9	9	-	9	-	-
	B	241	241	-	213	-	28
	C	250	250	-	222	-	28
Totals	A	304	304	-	289	-	15
	B	501	501	-	468	1	32
	C	805	805	-	757	1	47

- A. Milk processed at plants licensed by Worcestershire County Council and delivered direct to the consumer by the licence holders.
- B. Milk processed at plants licenced by Worcestershire County Council, but delivered to consumers be distributors (also includes milk processed at plants licenced by other Authorities).
- C. Total samples.

Milk in Schools Scheme

The following table shows the grade of milk supplied to schools under this scheme (excluding Oldbury).

Grade	No. of Schools Supplied	
	L.E.A.	Private
Pasteurised	286	58
T.T.	6	1

Twenty-one samples of raw tuberculin tested milk were taken at the schools and submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and brucella abortus. All twenty-one were negative.

A census taken in 1961 showed that 48,852 children were taking milk out of 60,036 present on the day of the census. This is 81.4% compared with 80.3% the previous year.

The number of pupils taking school milk at the 59 private schools was 6,742 out of 7221, or 93.4%.

Myco Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of samples taken and examined biologically for the presence of myco tuberculosis during the last five years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of samples collected</u>	<u>No. Negative</u>	<u>No. Positive</u>	<u>Test Void</u>
1957	484	480	4	-
1958	481	477	4	-
1959	499	492	-	7
1960	347	340	-	7
1961	313	312	-	1

It will be seen that for the third year in succession no positive samples have been reported. The County was declared an "attested area" in October 1959.

We have reduced the number of samples collected but it is not thought advisable for any further relaxation at present. It is understood the Ministry of Agriculture of Fisheries and Food is proposing to lengthen the interval between tuberculin testing of cattle and as there is still a fair quantity of raw milk sold by retail any further relaxation might not be without some risk, at any rate for a time.

Brucellosis

313 samples were examined by the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for brucellae and seven were found to be positive, or 2.2% compared with 2.1% for last year. One positive sample was reported in respect of raw milk obtained from a milk vending machine. Investigation showed that the herd was heavily infected but the farmer co-operated wholeheartedly and eleven infected cows were sent for slaughter.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are carrying out a survey in the country and a number of owners have agreed to participate in the County. A free vaccination service for calves will start soon next year, and in time it is hoped that the incidence of brucellosis could be reduced very much further, eventually leading to dairy herds strongly resistant to the disease. In most cases it is thought that vaccination will give protection for at least five calvings.

During the year one case of undulant fever connected with the consumption of raw milk came to light.

Rickettsia Burneti

The Director of the Worcester Public Health Laboratory has kindly supplied me with the result of his examination of milk samples received at the Laboratory during the year. Of 493 samples examined (all but 37 from Worcestershire) 38 were found to be infected with rickettsia burneti. This is an incidence of 7.7% compared with 14.2% the previous year (53 positive out of 372 samples examined). This is the second year in which this examination has been carried out as a routine measure.

The drinking of raw infected milk may perhaps give rise to a condition known as "Q" Fever, a world-wide infection, characterised by fever and signs of pneumonia.

As with other milk-borne diseases pasteurisation of the milk is a complete safeguard. There is, however, a slightly less margin of safety than there is with tubercle bacilli, as the rickettsia is more heat resistant.

Hospital Farms

There is now only one dairy herd from which samples for bacteriological examination are collected for the Ministry of Health.

Dairy Farms

The number of dairy farms in the County registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was 1,140 on December 31st 1961. This was a reduction from 1157 farms registered twelve months previously. The number of farms holding a tuberculin tested licence increased from 964 to 1,023 in that period. 90% of the dairy farms in the County were thus licensed at the end of the year. About 90% of the milk sold at the farms was from T.T. herds and 10% was from attested herds.

Although the number of smaller dairy farms has decreased by many hundreds during recent years the quantity of milk produced is steadily increasing annually, and as a result it is likely that before long payment will be by quality and not exclusively for quantity as hitherto.

Cleanliness of Milk Bottles:

Cleanliness of milk bottles used in Pasteurising Dairies

The following table records the results of bottles taken at pasteurising dairies. It is usual to take a series of sample bottles when an unsatisfactory bottle is found. Until the cause for the original unsatisfactory bottle is found and rectified further unsatisfactory results may be received and thus the investigation may lower the average standard of the results in the table.

Total	Sterile	No. of colonies developing on Agar at 37°C. in two days				
		Less than 100	100- 600	600- 2000	Over 2000	Bacillus Coli present
226	76	109	27	11	3	-

0 - 600 Colonies Satisfactory.
600 - 2000 " Fairly Satisfactory.
Over 2000 / " Unsatisfactory.

Food and Drugs Authorities

The Borough of Stourbridge is now a Food and Drugs Authority. The County Council have agreed to rescind their power in favour of Halesowen Borough but the implementation is deferred at the request of Halesowen pending the report of the Local Government Commissioners.

Water Supplies, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes:

Water Supplies:

The last of the major water schemes designed to serve large sections of the County is nearing completion. Thus after about seventeen years there are few accumulations of dwellings now without a piped supply of wholesome water. It has been a period of great activity since the passing of the first Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act of 1944 which placed at the disposal of the Minister of Health a sum of £15,000,000 to assist schemes for the provision or improvement of water supply, and the provision also of sewerage facilities in rural localities. Very much more has been spent than this sum and some day it may be found interesting to calculate exactly how much has been spent on these services.

One surprising feature has been the rapidity with which houses have been connected to the mains. This is very encouraging and means that many of the old polluted wells condemned for years are being abandoned. Martley Rural District, for example, estimate that already 62% of domestic premises adjacent to mains are connected.

I think if we were beginning again, we would have suggested that some of the regional schemes should have been designed on a larger scale. The growing demand for water continues at a rate entirely unexpected and we have now reached the stage when very serious thought will have to be given to the conservation of water. A survey has already been made of the River Severn and suggestions made as to the minimum flows required to be maintained to meet the various interests, viz. water supplies, navigation, fishing, drainage disposal, etc.

The County Council thought it necessary to actively oppose the proposed order seeking the abstraction of water from the Severn by certain large undertakers, not that they claimed any special rights over the river but mainly to put forward the view that it would be wrong to deal with individual applications until the needs of the watershed as a whole had been considered.

The East Worcestershire Waterworks Company have taken over the water supplies of Evesham Borough, Evesham Rural, and part of Droitwich Rural Districts. The North West Worcestershire proposed Water Board is now almost formed (at the time of writing the final copy of the Order has been approved by the Authorities) and the South West Worcestershire proposed Board is making steady, if slow progress.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes

Expenditure on sewerage and sewage disposal is likely to continue at a high level. The very success of the water schemes has increased the urgency of disposal schemes. Many villages which have drainage systems, primitive no doubt but formerly capable of dealing with small volumes of sewage, are finding, or have already found, that what was capable of dealing with the amount of drainage derived from supplies of water from the pump, are quite inadequate to cope with piped mains water.

The grants which are now available for providing a house with modern amenities and sanitation are adding to the troubles. The modernization of the earlier Council houses, now being carried out on a large scale, is also contributing to the difficulties.

The Rural District Councils are not alone in this predicament. The increasing use of water by industry and the rapid housing development has outstripped the capacity of the sewage disposal works of many Borough and Urban Authorities and schemes are being prepared or accelerated. The County Council have agreed to help a district Council financially where the expenditure on sewerage in any district is above the average cost per head for the whole County. This is done under Section 56 of the Local Government Act of 1958. The schemes are first of all considered by the County Public Health Sub-Committee and whilst the conditions of grant are fairly straightforward the authority must have regard to the proper use of their powers to deal with charges for the reception of trade wastes now very much amplified under the Public Health Act of 1961.

Local Inquiries

The following schemes were investigated by Engineering Inspectors of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year.

<u>District.</u>	<u>Details.</u>	<u>Estimated Cost.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
Bromsgrove Urban and Rural District.	joint sewerage scheme for Fairfield and Bourneheath	£95,650	23. 3.61.
Droitwich Rural District	sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Hanbury.	£ 21,500	9. 8.61.
Evesham Rural District	sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Inkberrow.	£46,500	6.12.61.
" " "	sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Badsey and district	£307,100	27. 9.61.
" " "	sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Ashton under Hill	£29,580	21. 2.61.
" " "	sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Sedgeberrow.	£28,750	21. 2.61.
Kidderminster Rural District	acquisition of water bore hole and mains extension, Summerfield Hostel.	£10,167	22. 2.61.
" " "	purchase of sewage disposal works at Summerfield Hostel	£200	22. 2.61.
Martley Rural District	sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Grimley and Hallow.	£55,700	10. 8.61.
Upton-on-Severn Rural district.	sewage disposal works and pumping station for Upton-on-Severn town.	£38,400	26. 9.61.
" " "	reconstruction of sewage disposal works at Hanley Swan.	£13,879	26. 9.61.
East Worcestershire Waterworks Company.	East Worcestershire (Bellington Pumping Station) Order.		21. 3.61.

Water and Sewerage Schemes

The following schemes were received from the local authorities in the County for the observations of the County Council with the view to qualifying for grants under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts or under the County Council's scheme for contributions for sewerage and sewage disposal expenditure:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Droitwich Municipal Borough	short term sewage disposal scheme.	£24,000
Redditch Urban District	temporary scheme pending major permanent scheme of extension to sewage disposal works.	£10,000
Bromsgrove Rural District	water scheme for Woodcote area of Dodford (guarantee scheme)	£1,723
Droitwich Rural District	water supply to Hanbury Wharf.(guarantee scheme)	£ 4,388
" " "	water supply scheme to Prinsland, Oddingley. (guarantee scheme)	£ 1,360
" " "	water supply, Crossway Green, Hartlebury.	£11,343
Evesham Rural District	Broadway and Childswickham (amended sewerage and sewage disposal scheme).	£125,000
Kidderminster Rural District	sewerage scheme for Lower Habberley.	£5,230
" " "	sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Blakedown, Churchill and Broome.	£70,000
" " "	water supply scheme Gorst Hill, Rock.	£1,235
" " "	water supply scheme Nash End, Upper Arley.	£3,502
Tenbury Rural District	extension of water mains, construction of reservoir, duplication of feed main and other incidental work, Tenbury town water supply scheme.	£ 46,000
Upton-on-Severn Rural District	sewage disposal scheme for Kempsey.	£ 41,500

Conservation of Water Order

The County Council felt it their duty to inform the appropriate Ministry that they viewed with some concern the continued issue of licences for the construction of boreholes as they considered the water resources of the water bearing strata in the north and north-eastern parts of the County should not be further depleted.

The Minister thought that the existing measures should provide an adequate safeguard against the possibility of overpumping in any area. He was advised that there was no evidence of a general fall in levels in the area in recent years which could be attributed to over-development.

Nevertheless a comprehensive policy on the conservation and distribution of water is at present needed. In most industrial areas over 50% of the consumption per head per day is for industrial demands. Many feel that there is a considerable scope for economy in the industrial use of water especially by the treatment and re-use of water used for cooling. Those that have installed plants and practised re-use have found the cost has been covered in a few years by the saving in water charges.

Caravan Sites

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

This is a very troublesome problem. Dr. Spencer Stephens in a paper read at a sessional meeting of the Royal Society of Health sought to show the effects of caravan living on health, particularly in a rural district in the County where the infant mortality rate stood above the national average. His investigations showed that the majority of unsatisfactory conditions concerned seasonal agricultural workers or nomads with living standards below those on established residential caravan sites.

A survey carried out by the County Planning Officer showed that in the County there were 637 sites, with 3,885 caravans. 1,441 of these were being lived in permanently, and 2,444 were used as holiday caravans.

Local Authorities are being urged to find proper sites for gypsies for their winter quarters or for their permanent settlements. Our experience, and that of the National Societies, is that it is the "traveller" who is the problem. He is not a Romany; he is probably a de-housed tenant of a council house who acquires a "van" and trailer and sets out on his journeyings, making himself a nuisance and leaving a nuisance wherever he goes.

Construction of New Houses up to 31st December, 1961 (From 1st April, 1945)

District	Population mid 1961	By Local Authorities and Housing Associations		By Private Builders		Houses completed per 1,000 population	
		Under Construction	Completed since 1st April 1945	Under Con- struction	Completed since 1st April 1945	By Local Authori- ties	All sources
<u>Boroughs:</u>							
Bewdley	5,120	-	336	13	115	65.6	88.5
Droitwich	7,960	20	483	20	461	60.6	118.6
Evesham	12,490	9	714	28	448	57.1	93.0
Halesowen	44,210	107	2,073	139	2,266	46.8	98.1
Kidderminster	41,600	51	2,373	172	1,451	57.0	91.9
Oldbury	54,220	456	1,976	38	932	36.4	53.6
Stourbridge	42,860	114	2,449	219	1,823	57.1	99.6
<u>Urban Districts:</u>							
Bromsgrove	34,800	126	1,702	97	1,973	48.9	105.6
Malvern	26,500	24	1,413	135	860	53.3	85.7
Redditch	34,140	84	2,114	172	1,720	61.9	112.3
Stourport-on-Severn	11,780	10	946	123	563	80.3	128.1
<u>Rural Districts:</u>							
Bromsgrove	35,250	26	741	190	2,619	21.0	96.5
Droitwich	14,130	47	430	48	376	30.4	57.4
Evesham	17,370	35	765	55	554	44.4	75.9
Kidderminster	12,120	62	757	21	402	62.4	95.4
Marlley	12,040	-	318	45	480	26.4	66.2
Pershore	17,900	18	1,046	103	581	58.4	90.8
Tenbury	5,300	-	143	10	67	26.9	39.6
Upton-upon-Severn	14,020	11	509	41	359	36.3	61.2

HOUSING:

The following table shows the number of new houses built in each area of the County during the past sixteen years (1st April, 1945 to 31st December, 1961). For purposes of comparison between the different authorities the number of homes has also been expressed as the number per 1,000 of the population.

